

PRINCE IN GERMANY.

Welcomed on Board a Battleship by His Royal Brother.

PLEASED WITH AMERICAN TRIP.

Again Expressed His Pleasure at His Reception to an Interviewer—Said He Would Tell the Same to His Brother, the Emperor.

Cuxhaven, March 19.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland arrived here at 6 o'clock last evening from Cleveburg, having on board Prince Henry, of Prussia, and his suite. The Deutschland was met in the roadstead by the German battleship Kaiser Wilhelm II, on board of which was Emperor William. His majesty greeted Prince Henry cordially. The prince boarded the battleship, which afterwards started for Kiel.

Cuxhaven, March 18.—(On board steamer Deutschland, 3 p. m.)—As the steamer drew near to Cuxhaven Prince Henry received the correspondent of the Associated Press in his cabin. The prince said:

"I desire to send a last word through you to America, to say how deeply grateful I am for the measureless kindness I received while there. I tried to say this before I left, but I want to say again that I am grateful for the cordial and generous manner in which the people and the president of the United States received me.

Talked With Many Individuals.

"I met and talked with as many individuals as I could, but of course I saw most of the people in crowds, and sometimes only from the railroad car platform, and only long enough to touch my cap or take off my hat to them. I wish to thank all those thousands for the trouble they took. The prince spoke with feeling.

"I had no opportunity," he continued, "of studying the details of industry as I would like to have done."

As to the fatigue of the trip, the prince said:

"I was often tired and I had to be careful of what I said, both publicly and privately. But since my long sleep on board the Deutschland I would be ready to return to America at once for just such another trip. This one has been so full of pleasure and instruction. It is a good thing to look upon another people face to face and form your own impression."

Concerning his speech at Philadelphia, Prince Henry added:

"It seemed proper I should make some such utterance, for there are always some uncertainties running that have to be taken into account. What I said in my Philadelphia speech was precisely the truth. I might have been thought that during my talks with President Roosevelt, and my ride with him alone, I must have said a word or two of a political character, but such was not the case. No political topic was alluded to on either side."

Prince Henry referred to President Roosevelt's attentions and said he had not received the president's farewell telegram, as he was by that time at sea, and that he only saw the text of the message upon his arrival at Plymouth.

Will So Tell Emperor.

The interest Emperor William takes in Prince Henry's trip was then mentioned. In this connection Prince Henry said to the correspondents:

"I shall tell his majesty exactly what I have told you, namely, how I appreciate the kindness shown me by the people of America. I wish to add a special word of thanks for the sympathetic way in which the American papers treated me."

In conclusion the emperor's brother said:

"You may be sure the impressions I received will be lasting."

Prince Henry, who looked to be thoroughly rested, wore a dark blue yachting suit, with the Kiel yacht club buttons.

MORE RESPECT FOR AMERICA.

German Paper Says We Mustn't Be Judged by Silly Standards.

Berlin, March 19.—A number of the papers here published editorials welcoming Admiral Prince Henry, of Prussia, back to Germany, and sum up the results of his trip to the United States with great satisfaction. Die Post expects a permanent change in the attitude of the German public toward the United States, and says: "We must now cast completely overboard the old legends about American character and civilization. We must admit that beyond the sea, and almost in the sunlight of the most modern times, a people has grown up which in its peculiar character can make a just claim to be recognized as the equal of the old civilized countries. Henceforth our judgment on affairs in the United States should not be influenced and controlled by pictures from the wild west, of the California gold fields, of

gaming dens or of the dreams of the Arizona miner."

The leading agrarian organ, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, admits it is satisfied to a higher degree with the political results of Prince Henry's trip than it expected to be, and says the cloud of distrust in the United States has been dissipated.

Nevertheless the paper cannot suppress a question as to what tariff concession the German government will make the United States as a result of its joy over the success of Prince Henry's trip and what presents it has in reserve to keep American friendship warm.

WARNING OF MR. CLEVELAND.

We Should Not Make Isthmian Canal a Grab Bag—Celebrated His Birthday.

Princeton N. J., March 19.—Former President Grover Cleveland, who is now the only living ex-president of the United States, was 65 years old yesterday.

Mr. Cleveland spent the whole day at his comfortable home on Bayard lane with his wife and children. As he was confined to the house much of the winter on account of sickness he deemed it advisable, owing to the sudden change in the weather, to remain indoors and thus avoid any chance of another attack of illness. When seen by the Associated Press correspondent last evening Mr. Cleveland appeared to be in a happy frame of mind and talked freely on several questions. When asked how he had spent the day he said:

"Very quietly and pleasantly with my family and in entertaining a few of my neighbors who called."

In reply to a question on the agitation for the construction of the Panama canal he said:

"I notice the question has already been debated and passed one of the houses, and I see no reason why it should not go through. Much care should be exercised, however, that we do not make the thing merely a kind of grab bag for ourselves."

Mr. Cleveland said he had not carefully looked over Henry Watterson's recent letter in which he assails the present administration at Washington and makes the accusation that things are politically in bad shape there with the Republican party. Commenting on it, Mr. Cleveland said:

"Well, the party may get badly mixed up with itself at times, but it seems to have the faculty of pulling together at convenient times."

Mr. Cleveland also expressed the opinion that much good would come out of the meetings of the National Civic Federation's arbitration committee whenever emergencies are sufficient to warrant the calling of the members of the committee together.

CHINESE REBELS TOOK TOWN.

Government Troops Defeated at Fang-Cheng, the Mandarins Killed and the Town Looted.

Hong Kong, March 19.—General Ma has been defeated by Kwang-Si rebels, who have taken possession of Fang-Cheng. They have killed or captured all the Mandarins and have looted the town.

General Ma attacked the rebel strongholds but after an engagement lasting two days, was forced to retreat. The rebels then established their headquarters at Fang-Cheng.

The rebellion is spreading rapidly in the province of Kwang-Si, Kwang-Tung and Yunnan.

Marshall Su is at Lien-Chou, and General Ma is at Kao-Chou (both in Kwang-Tung province.) Both of these commanders are awaiting reinforcements. They wish to join their forces, but the rebels are holding all the intervening passes and prevent a junction of the government troops.

Many of the imperial soldiers are joining the rebels, owing to the superior pay offered them and the opportunity for looting.

The rebels are also seizing the supplies sent from the interior for the government forces.

The rebellion was started in Kwang-Si several weeks ago. The insurgents included in their manifesto the overthrow of the Manchus and the establishment of a Chinese dynasty.

A letter from Tien-Pai, 50 miles from Kwang-Chou, says all business is suspended there, owing to fear of the rebels.

The rebel leader is Hung-Ming, a relative of the celebrated Hung-Sun-Chen, leader of the Tai-Ping rebellion.

Royal Mascots.

Most of the sovereign houses of Europe possess one or more relics which they regard as mascots. The house of Bonaparte possesses the boots and little hat of Napoleon I. The Hohenzollerns preserve piously the gray leather breeches worn by the Burggrave Frederick when he entered his margravate of Brandenburg. There is also at Sans Souci the cane which Frederick the Great carried at the battle of Rossbach. The Romanoffs cherish the carpenter's tools of Peter the Great, and the Fetich of the Hapsburgs is the shoe which the horse of Count Rudolph cast at the moment when the envoys from the reichstag announced to him his election as German emperor.

PIER WAS DESTROYED

That of Phoenix Line In Hoboken, N. J., River Front, with Many Bales of Cotton and Hay; Burned.

BELIEVED TWO MEN PERISHED.

Others May Also Have Lost Their Lives—Steamship British Queen Burned to a Hulk—The Loss Estimated at \$1,000,000.

New York, March 19.—A swift and in many of its details picturesque fire last night destroyed the pier of the Phoenix steamship line in Hoboken, N. J., river front, with many bales of cotton and hay; burned that company's vessel, the British Queen, to a hulk, consumed several lighters and their cargoes; damaged a dock belonging to the Barber steamship line, and for a time threatened the property of the Holland-American line and the huge Campbell stores. The loss, according to estimates last night, will approximate \$1,000,000.

Two persons, it is believed, perished, and others may have lost their lives. There were some narrow escapes.

IF GRANTED CONCESSIONS,

Anthracite Miners May Overlook Failure of Operators to Meet Them.

Shamokin, Pa., March 19.—The most important convention of hard coal miners since that which resulted in the memorable strike of 1900 began here yesterday and is likely to remain in session until Saturday. The three anthracite coal districts, known technically as districts 1, 7 and 9, United Mine Workers of America, are represented by over 600 delegates, the majority of whom presented their credentials. The remainder are expected today. The delegates from the Scranton and Mahoning regions were late in arriving and the convention was not called to order until 2:15 yesterday afternoon.

President John Mitchell arrived from Altoona shortly before 11 o'clock and was met at the station by President John Pany and Secretary George Hartline, of district No. 9. He was not accompanied by Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, the latter having gone to Huntington, W. Va., to preside over a convention of the bituminous coal miners.

President Mitchell has entirely recovered from the disposition which overtook him in the west. The failure of the operators to meet the officials of the miners' union was the principal topic of discussion among the delegates prior to the convention. Many of them are insistent in their demand for recognition of the union, but the impression prevails that if other concessions are made by the operators the matter of recognition will be permitted to rest for the present.

The convention merely organized yesterday and the proceedings were simply preliminary to the more important work to follow.

HALT IN TRIAL OF WALLER.

Question of Jurisdiction Raised and Sustained—Chaffee to Appeal to Washington.

Manila, March 19.—The court martial appointed to try Major Littleton W. Waller and Lieutenant John H. Day, of the marine corps, on the charge of executing natives of the island of Samar without trial, held its first session yesterday. Major Waller was represented by Captain Arthur T. Marx, of the marine corps; Major Edwin F. Glenn, of the army, and Mr. Sutor, a lawyer. General William H. Hisebe presided.

Captain Marx pleaded that the court lacked jurisdiction, as marines cannot be tried by the army, except when attached to that service, whereas Major Waller returned to duty with the marines in February, though the acts charged occurred in January, and, consequently, the army had voluntarily forfeited its right to a trial. The orders of either General Chaffee, Secretary Long or the president, Captain Marx asserted, were not sufficient to legalize the proceedings.

The court, after a lengthy consideration of the matter, decided that the point was well taken. General Chaffee is now considering the court's decision and probably will leave the final decision to the authorities at Washington.

The court in the meanwhile is held awaiting orders. The officers composing the court are:

Marine Corps—Colonel James Forney, Colonel Mandell C. Goodrell, Colonel Otway C. Berryman, Major William P. Biddle, Captain Eli C. Cole and Captain Robert M. Gilson.

Army—Colonel Cyrus S. Roberts, Colonel George S. Anderson, Colonel Allen Smith, Major Edgar B. Robertson and Captain Samson L. Faison. The judge advocate is Major Henry P. Kingsbury, of the Third cavalry.

OTIS GAVE TESTIMANY.

Said Trouble Was Over When He Left Philippines, but He Expected More.

Washington, March 19.—Major General Otis again appeared before the senate committee on Philippines yesterday. His testimony was in part: When he left the Philippines in May, 1900, General Otis said that the army had dispersed all of Aguinaldo's army, quiet prevailed during the months of May and June and hardly a shot was fired. It was safe to go to all parts of Luzon and other islands and a very large trade had been established. A civil government had been set up, also the supreme court and courts of first instance in 7 of the 19 provinces of Luzon.

General Otis said that when he left Manila he apprehended further trouble, because there was a certain element which dominated the ignorant masses. The great majority, however, wanted peace. No armed bands of any importance, he said, were opposed to the United States at that time.

Asked by Senator Hale where the supplies, money, arms, etc., of the insurgents came from, General Otis said they received 2,500 rifles from Admiral Dewey, and they received from Hong Kong certain arms, shipped aboard an American vessel, which landed at Batangas. They had received some arms from Japan and had captured some from the Spaniards at small garrisons which they attacked. He said that the merchants gave him more trouble than the insurgents themselves.

Not Capable of Self-Government.

As to the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government he said that Aguinaldo's former secretary of state had told him that it would take 100 years to accomplish this. General Otis considered that the Filipinos were not capable of self-government.

The Filipinos, he said, understand that they must have protection, because without it other nations would divide up the islands, but they were desirous of making the best possible terms they could with the United States. Their idea was to have control of the internal affairs of the island, but protection outside.

He had himself directed Aguinaldo to withdraw to the suburbs of Manila outside the American defenses according to the terms of the protocol with Spain. This was not only a military necessity, but in accordance with right and duty.

DREW MR. BACON'S FIRE.

Criticism by Mr. Bacon Aroused Him—Laws Man Explained.

Washington, March 19.—For three hours yesterday the senate had under consideration the bill providing for the protection of the president of the United States, and for the punishment by United States courts of those who commit assaults on him. Mr. Bacon of Georgia opposed the bill, and Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Mason, of Illinois, supported it. Mr. Bacon's arguments followed the lines of his speech delivered 10 days ago. Mr. Hoar's speech was largely legal and constitutional. He maintained the right of the government to protect itself against assaults upon its sovereignty through the president.

Mr. Bacon made an attack upon anarchy and its methods, and incidentally criticized an amendment to the bill offered by Mr. Bacon. He denounced it as opening the door to perjury pleading for the benefit of assassins of the president. This drew Mr. Bacon's fire. He considered Mr. Mason's criticism a personal reflection on himself and resented it with heat. An explanation by the Illinois senator cleared the atmosphere.

Earlier in the day a lively debate was precipitated by the effort of Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, to have printed as a document some Philippine correspondence. Eventually the matter was ordered printed, as requested.

HEPBURN'S ANNUAL ATTACK.

Mand an Onslaught on the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

Washington, March 19.—The general debate on the river and harbor appropriation bill in the house was continued yesterday by Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, who made his annual onslaught on the measure. Contrary to his usual custom, Mr. Hepburn found several things in the bill to commend, although some of his criticisms were quite severe. The other speakers yesterday were Messrs. Ball, of Texas, and Lawrence, of Massachusetts, both members of the committee, and Messrs. White, of Kentucky; Thompson and Bennett, of Alabama, who spoke in favor of the improvements of interest to their districts. It was agreed that general debate on the bill should close today at 3 o'clock. Saturday, April 26, was set aside for memorial services on the late Representative Stokes, of South Carolina, and the late Representative Crump, of Michigan.

Not a Heavy.

Stubbs—So the grocer's son turned out to be a pugilist? I wonder what class?

Penn—Why, if he takes after his father, he'll be a lightweight, of course.—Chicago News.

NOT MATERIALLY CHANGED.

From Recent Character Was the Stock Market on Tuesday. Some Features.

New York, March 19.—The recent character of the stock market was not materially changed Tuesday. Speculative inclinations into the field of the usually important stocks were few and desultory in character. Now and then a seemingly active buying movement would develop in some stock that had been occasionally a market leader in the past, but the activity would as suddenly subside and the dealings revert to some rarely active stock. The high priced specialties continued in favor Tuesday and a number of low priced industrials were also brought up to a considerably higher level of prices. The minor railroads were less conspicuous, although a few of these continued to show wide movements. There were declines on profit taking in these classes as well as the new strong points. The most conspicuous movement of this kind was in North American, which jumped about in an erratic manner in the course of a sensational advance of 14½ points on unusually heavy dealings. Among the more prominent stocks Amalgamated Copper continued active and found support after the recent heavy declines. Much of the buying was attributed to the demand from shorts to cover. Sugar, on the other hand, was reactionary on account of the dispute over the reduction of the tariff on Cuban sugars. An instance of the disposition to take profits on good news was the selling of Pacific Mail on the passage of the ship subsidy bill by the senate. The New York public utilities also suffered from profit taking after some early advance. The most consistent movement of the day was that in the coalers, which represented a speculation on the outcome of negotiations between anthracite miners and operators for an agreement upon relations during the coming year. Lackawanna made a characteristic advance of 7 points, but the gains otherwise ran between 1 and 2 points. The moderating of the weather in the west had some influence in causing higher prices, although the late rise in the wheat market somewhat modified this influence.

The bond market was dull, but steady. Total sales, par value, \$2,570,500.

United States bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

MURDERERS BROKE JAIL.

Cut Through Cell Floor Into Cellar at St. Clairsville, O.—Outside Help Indicated.

St. Clairsville, O., March 19.—Benny Devine and Leonard Stevens, two convicted murderers of Clarence Warlick, escaped from the county jail here some time Monday night. They were confined in the same cell.

Devine and Stevens cut a hole through the floor of their cell and dropped into the cellar, where they only obtained to their freedom was a window, which was easily removed. The floor of the cell was heavy sheet iron, under which was eight inches of cement resting upon another layer of sheet iron. Soot on the lower side evidently told outsiders aided them. The sheriff's posse failed to discover any trace of the fugitives.

They were convicted on circumstantial evidence and sentenced for life. The circuit court granted a new trial on the ground of insufficiency of testimony. For the purpose of holding them pending a search for a witness, they were indicted for perjury. Devine was convicted last week and Stevens' trial was set for next week.

REASON FOR THE CLAUSE.

Operators Willing to Continue Scale Under Present Conditions.

Philadelphia, March 19.—There appears to be some misapprehension on the part, not only of the anthracite coal miners, but others, relative to the 60 days' clause in the notice posted last week by the coal operators continuing the present wage scale to April 1, 1902. A high official of the Philadelphia and Reading railway, in interpreting the notice, yesterday said:

"We can look sufficiently far into the future to believe that present conditions will continue for a year, at least, and that we can continue to pay the wages now in effect until April 1, 1902. Beyond that time no one can foretell with any degree of safety, and while the operators are perfectly willing to continue the present wage rate beyond that time, should present conditions then exist, they are unwilling to pledge themselves to that effect, and hence the provision of the 60 days' notice. In the event of the necessity for a change."

He further added that were conditions changed on April 1, 1902, which warranted a change, the present wage scale would have to continue for 60 days after April 1, 1902, at least.

Man's Conscience Awry.

"The average man's conscience," said the Tobaccoist to the Wooden Indian, "is that still small voice within his breast which tells him he wouldn't be as mean as his wife's relatives are even if he knew how."—Syracuse Herald.

VICTORY FOR RECIPROCITY.

Decisive Vote at Republican Conference.

TWENTY PER CENT. REDUCTION.

The Bill as it Now Stands Provides for a Reduction in the Cuban Tariff Until December 1, 1903—Numerous Amendments Voted Down.

Washington, March 19.—The advocates of the Cuban reciprocity scored a decisive victory last night at the conference of the Republican members of the House of Representatives, the proposition of Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, for a 20 per cent reduction of duty, with the Sibley amendment limiting the duration of the reduced rates to December 1, 1903, being adopted by a vote of 85 yeas to 31 nays. This result was reached at 11:30 o'clock, after a protracted debate, followed by a series of exciting roll calls. The first test was when Mr. Payne concluded the speechmaking with a motion for the previous question on all pending propositions. The motion prevailed 78 to 56.

A vote was then taken on a substitute offered by Representative Dick, of Ohio, in behalf of those opposing the reciprocity plan, offering in its stead a plan of direct payment to Cuba covering several years. This was defeated 57 to 79. An amendment by Mr. Morris, of Minnesota, to take off the differential on refined sugar was defeated, 50 to 72. The ways and means proposition for reciprocity, with the Sibley amendment limiting its duration, was then agreed to, 85 to 31. While the voting was in progress quite a number of those who oppose the ways and means plan left the chamber.

The Senate finance committee has decided to report the bill repealing the war taxes in the shape it passed the House, with only some changes in phraseology. The delay in reporting the bill is occasioned by threats to offer amendments to the bill and the desire to avoid that possibility. Senator Foraker has said that he would present a provision for Cuban reciprocity, and other Republican members of the finance committee are exerting themselves to prevent the offering of the amendment.

The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce ordered a favorable report on Representative Dalmatz's bill to incorporate the Ohio and Lake Erie Ship Canal Company.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections yesterday began consideration of the House resolution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, but beyond hearing the views of several members the committee made no progress. The committee decided to meet on Tuesday of each week and to continue the consideration of this question until a vote is reached.

Commissioner of Pensions Evans says there is no truth in the story that he is to be appointed secretary of the interior.

Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, stated today that he would draw a bill for Cuban reciprocity, as directed by the caucus, and probably would present it to the House today. Leaders opposing reciprocity will hold a meeting today to consider plans.

It is said the President proposes to send a civilian governor to the Danish West Indian islands as soon as the American flag is raised, and institute a provisional government. A permanent arrangement will be made similar to the Puerto Rican plan.

IMPORTANT SURRENDER.

Insurgent General Will Turn Over Four Hundred Rifles.

Manila, March 19.—General Lukban has succeeded in influencing his successor, Guevarra, to surrender. General Smith and Guevarra have made an armistice to permit the latter to collect his forces and make a complete surrender. Guevarra has four hundred rifles. He guarantees the absolute peacefulness of his men.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Stenbenville, March 19.—Three workmen in the iron mills here were killed by an accident today. Two at the Labelle iron works were smothered in a cave-in, and one at the National steel works had his head crushed. All were Slavs.

FIGHTS IN CONGRESS

MEMORABLE ENCOUNTERS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Tragic Scene in the Senate When Benton Bared His Breast to Foote's Pistol—Attack on Sumner—Famous Scrimmage in the House.

Not since ante-bellum days, when bitter debates on the slavery question raised the passions of men to frenzy, has there been until the present time a resort to violence on the floors of congress. The recent physical altercation between the two senators from South Carolina, Tillman and McLaurin, recalls some famous fights of earlier days.

Perhaps the nearest approach to a tragedy in the senate was in 1850, when Senator Benton of Missouri bared his breast to Senator Foote of Mississippi and dared him to shoot.

In 1856 Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, in his debate on the repeal of the Missouri compromise, so incensed the members of congress from South Carolina that one of them, Preston S. Brooks, assaulted Mr. Sumner while he was writing at his desk in the senate chamber. He struck him repeatedly on the head with a gutta serena cane until Mr. Sumner fell unconscious to the floor. Mr. Sumner did not wholly recover from his injuries for several years.

One of the most famous fights in the house of representatives took place in 1860 and nearly led to a duel with bowie knives between Roger A. Pryor of Virginia and John F. Potter of Wisconsin.

The only living survivor of that row who is still a member of congress is Representative Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, who the year following was elected speaker. Mr. Potter was subsequently American consul general at Montreal and died last year at his home, in Wisconsin, highly respected, aged eighty years.

The trouble between Senators Benton and Foote arose out of the antebellum debates. Foote had been remorselessly attacking the motives of the northern senators in their policy

GARNITURE OF FLOWERS.

Skirt, Bodice and Cuff Ornament in Attractive Styles.

Artificial blooms are once more in favor for ball and evening gowns. When used on the skirt, they are most ly disposed in close set rows without foliage above the hem or they head boucées and ruffles at the foot. When the simulated tunic appear on the skirt, these are often outlined with garlands of flowers and foliage. Very large flowers in trails, with leaves at most as big, fall at the side, and even the bodice boucées have grown larger. But these flowers are made in the soft est and most beautiful fabrics, such as silk, muslin and chiffon, the petals often outlined with rhinestones.

Artificial flower ornament sometimes takes the form of a single large blossom with a pendent trail of buds and small leaves. Roses of a bright shade of emerald green do such duty when the same flower is repeated in the hair of the wearer, just two small bright green roses being worn at the left side



FLOWERS FOR COIFFAGE AND HAIR.

of the coiffure, which is low at the back, arranged in a big, loose coil. Green roses are, of course, not justified by nature, but they are undoubtedly novel and strike a decorative note on either a white or black dress.

Other flowers not justified by horticulture are roses made of gold tinsel, and a very pretty effect is gained by a small wreath of these leaves with two blossoms at one side, the result being specially admirable when the hair is dark. Wreaths of green leaves, in the hair are also favorites of fashion, and these usually terminate at one side by a bow and pendent ends of black velvet and at the other by a diamond ornament.

The manner of using floral garniture for the corsage appears in the cut. An effective and pretty arrangement suitable for a young lady is composed of delicate natural shadings of small convolvulus with clusters of light green velvet box foliage, while the becoming hair wreath is made of the same flowers and is suitable for either high or low coiffure.

More unique is the design in black and white marguerites forming a complete trimming for the corsage, fastened on the left side with a bunch of black marguerites and a knot of white and blue green panne ribbon. The accompanying hair ornament includes two knots of marguerites attached with loops of the panne ribbon.

Coffee Rolls.

Work into a quart of bread dough a heaping teaspoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of granulated sugar and two-thirds of a teaspoonful of Zante currants. Let rise and bake. To be eaten warm, with coffee.

Early Styles in Hats.

Some of the season's novelties in headgear are shown in the cut. First is a toque composed of mauve Parma violets and a green foliage crown, for the violet hat comes smilingly to its own each season, whatever dismal pre-



NEW MILLINERY.

dictions may be made about it. Second is a large picture hat, which also holds its own firmly among the new styles. This is of fine black sequins underlined with folds of black tulle and a long ostrich feather falling over the brim. Third is a toque of the fashionably wide flat shape formed of cream roses and foliage softened with lace. Velvet ribbon and a very decorative buckle at the back give the finishing touches.

SERVING MEALS.

The Well Ordered and Dainty Table a Delight to Linger Over.

Serving a meal neatly, promptly and in a manner pleasing to family and guests is a most important matter, for to nine people out of ten a large part of the enjoyment and consequently the benefit of the meal lies in this one thing—the serving. Discussing this topic, the Boston Cooking School Magazine makes the following among other points:

May not the table, with its many opportunities for an exercise of good taste, courtesy and self control, be a silent educator in our households? If serving is well conducted, what excellent lessons it may give in neatness and order! If, on the other hand, it is poorly conducted, what equally good lessons it may give in disorder and uncleanness and consequent haste and discourtesy!

Many people think they cannot have an attractive table because expensive linen and china are beyond their means. With the beautiful modern china, as well as other articles which are sold at reasonable rates, surely a good shopper with fairly artistic sense can make a collection of harmonious if not elegant tableware.

Then, too, comes the question of how to have good waitress work when perhaps there is only one maid in the household and her time and strength are required for other tasks. The question of how much should be expected of her in the dining room is one that each housekeeper must ultimately decide for herself, as the conditions vary so much in different households. One maid in a family of six should not be required to give as much service at table as one who is in a household of two. Will it not be just to this sometimes overworked maid if we remember how many steps she must take in her varied routine and therefore be considerate in asking her services in the dining room during mealtime? The trained waitress is, of course, expected to devote her entire time to service during a meal.

We should remember that many parts of the waiting on table, though apparently laborious, are really not burdensome, as they save the maid's time in the end. For instance, it is really no more trouble to remove during the meal everything belonging to one course before another is brought on, for if it be done at this time there will be just so much less to remove at the end of the meal. In such a case the maid has taken no more steps than she must eventually do in restoring the room to order, and the table has been kept far more attractive.

In many families where only a maid of general housework is kept the mistress teaches her the duties of a waitress, requiring her on certain days to perform these duties carefully. Thus the maid is trained sufficiently in this art to do good work for a small luncheon or dinner with the assistance of some one in the kitchen.

The duties of a waitress are not confined to waiting on table, for she is expected to know also how to sweep and dust a room, to launder table linen, embroidered centerpieces and doilies, to make butter balls and salad dressings, to slice bread and cold meats and to wash and wipe dishes and clean silver.

Fried Fish.

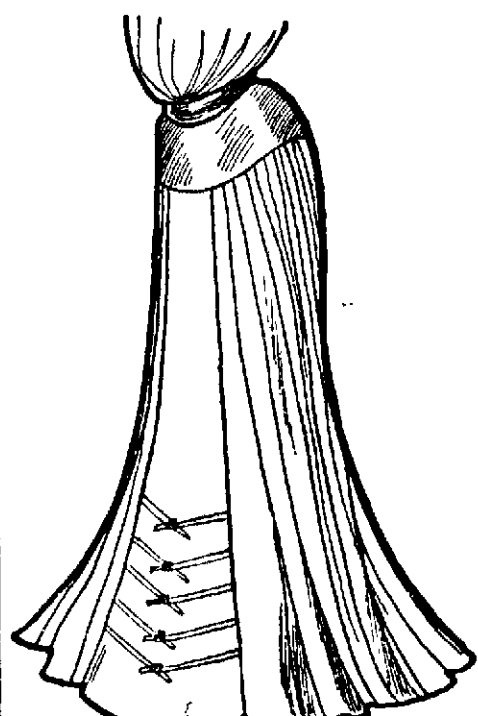
Clean well, removing the head and, if quite large, the backbone also. Slice the body crosswise in five or six pieces, season with salt and pepper. Dredge with flour, brush each piece with beaten egg, roll in bread or cracker crumbs, and fry in hot lard or dripping. Be sure to have the fat hot, as it will not be absorbed so quickly. When the fish is browned, turn carefully to avoid breaking, and brown the other side. Garnish with slices of lemon.

Tarnished Silver.

Sulphur blackens and tarnishes silver, and as egg yolk contains sulphur this is the reason an egg stained silver spoon looks dull. A soaking in ammonia water will restore the brightness, and if the spoons when dry are allowed to lie packed in warm bran or sawdust the brilliancy will be retained indefinitely. This applies to all jewelry, whether of gold or silver setting.

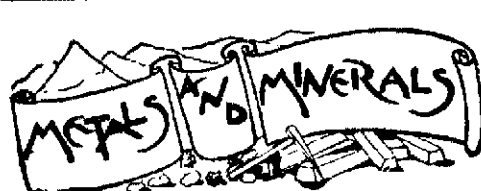
A Late Skirt Design.

This skirt, which fulfills the fashionable obligation of being tight above,



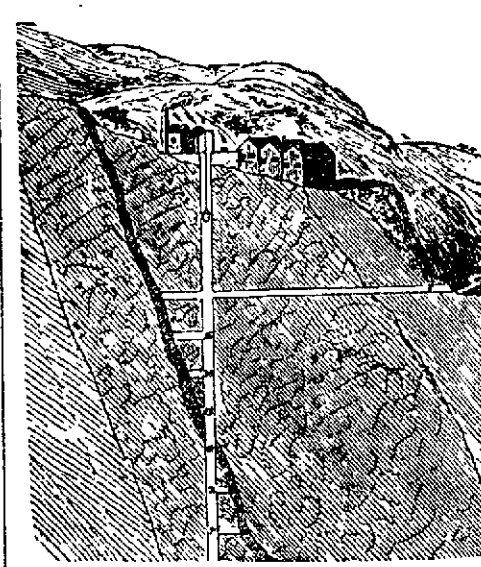
A FASHIONABLE SKIRT.

yet gracefully full below, is cut with a shaped piece round the hips, from which the lower part hangs in full folds, set into narrow plaits at the top. These are well pressed down and then left to flow out naturally. The center panel is plain, ornamented with cross strappings, fastening with a small buckle in the center.



By all odds the most satisfactory and economical method of developing a vein, where it can be adopted, is that known as the adit tunnel, says Popular Science News. This is a tunnel which, while it develops the vein itself and acts as a drain for the exit of water, at the same time is driven on the mineral. The sinking of the shaft on the vein is second in importance, and, in fact, until the character of the pay streak has been clearly determined it might be ranked first in order.

To "stay with your mineral" is a precept too often neglected by unskilled or uninformed miners. Many of these



MINING, SHOWING SHAFT, HORIZONTAL TUNNEL AND CROSS-SECTION OF THE VEIN.

have no sooner uncovered an attractive looking mineral lead than they at once begin to calculate how much easier it would be to remove the ore through a crosscut tunnel, the mouth of which is located at a long distance from the vein itself; hence the country mountain sides in certain districts are honey-combed with the vain results of this overconfidence in the continuance and continuity of mineral veins. After the pay streak has been clearly located and defined by means of a shaft, generally an inclined one, upon the vein it will do to sink a perpendicular shaft, crossing the vein at a given depth, crosscuts from which may be used in developing same.

The last and most questionable method of developing mining property in its initial stages is that of a crosscut tunnel, and yet when the continuity of the vein has been sufficiently established to give assurance that it continues to great depths the crosscut tunnel often becomes a very valuable factor in the economical removal of mineral and especially for drainage.

Carriages in Turkey in Asia.

Vice Consul Ojalvo writes from Erzerum that there is an opening for trade in carriages in that district. At present the Russian vehicle monopolizes the market, inasmuch as it is made strong enough to resist the rough roads of the country. The cost is from \$200 to \$250, delivered at the frontier. Petroleum automobiles, the vice consul thinks, can be readily introduced in that country if they are strongly made and cost about \$300 or \$400 for four seats.

Luminous Fungi.

The species of fungi that have been known to show luminosity are found by Professor D. McAlpine to number twenty-one, of which eleven belong to the genus *Pleurotus*, and five are peculiar to Australia. The luminosity is not due to phosphorescent bacteria, but to combustion, probably of excreted metabolic products, in the fungus itself. The light is thought to serve the fungus by attracting insects that scatter its spores.



People who are familiar with the hydraulic mining industry as conducted in California know that an extensive bank of sand and gravel can be eaten away at an astonishing rate by a powerful jet of water. The debris is often carried a considerable distance by the liberated fluid. Water thus performs a double mission. It cuts away in one place, and it deposits in another.

Engineers, says the New York Tribune, have recently made a number of applications of this agency to the objects they have in view. One of the latest and certainly one of the oddest is making water work for itself by the use of it in the construction of an irrigation canal. This service is sometimes performed by diverting part of the stream which is eventually to feed the canal and sometimes by obtaining a jet from another source. But in either case the same fluid is employed to dig which is afterward to flow in the channel thus created.

The cost of excavation by this process is far less than that by any other known agency, often being only from 2 cents to 4 cent a cubic yard. This difference depends upon the toughness of the material.

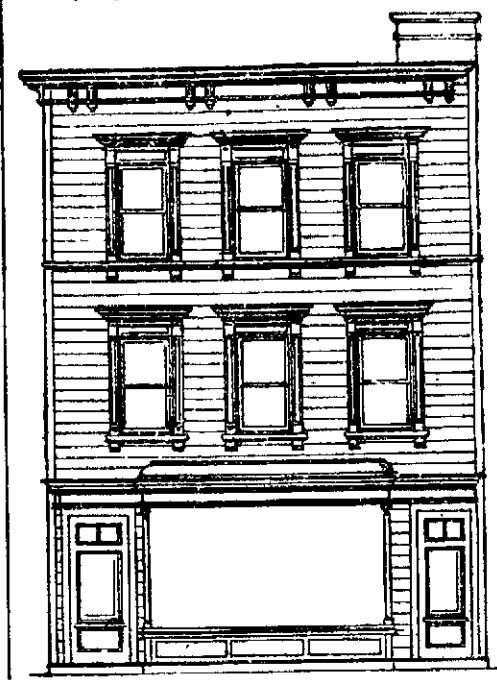
Great embankments have been built by hydraulic means along the line of the Canadian Pacific, the Northern Pacific and other transcontinental railroads. When work of this class is to be performed, the loose material carried by the water is conducted in large pipes to the desired spot and there allowed to escape. The stones and coarse material drop at once, and the lighter clays and sands remain in suspension for a time and float off before they settle out from the water. By a little care in manipulation the heavy stones are thus deposited on the outside of the bank being formed, and the clay is left in the center.

COMBINATION DWELLING.

Store and Two Family Apartment House to Cost \$3,000.

(Copyright, 1902, by C. H. Venn, 41 West Twenty-fourth street, New York.)

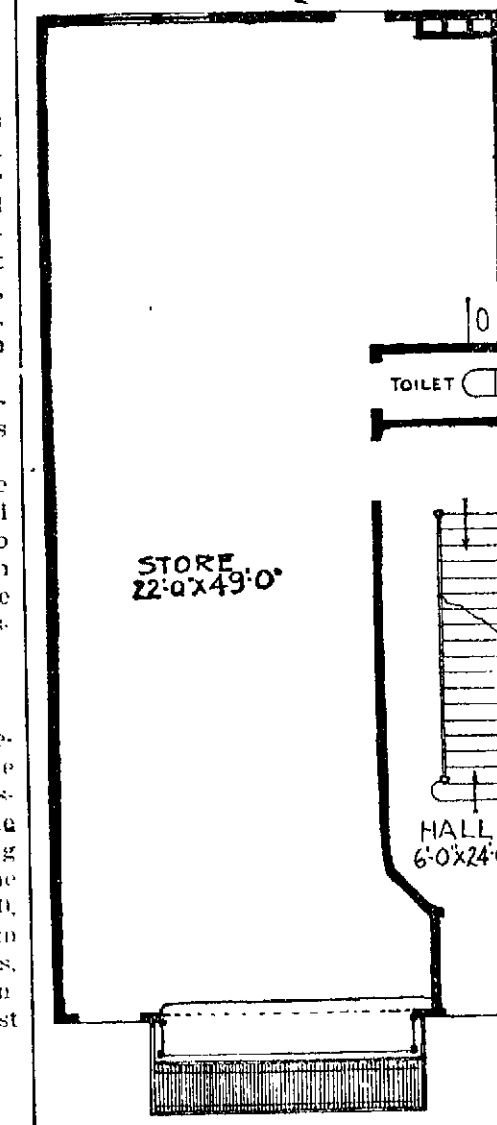
This three story house should be located on a corner plot of ground having a frontage of about thirty feet. It makes a good investment for speculative purposes, as it has a store and two



FRONT ELEVATION.

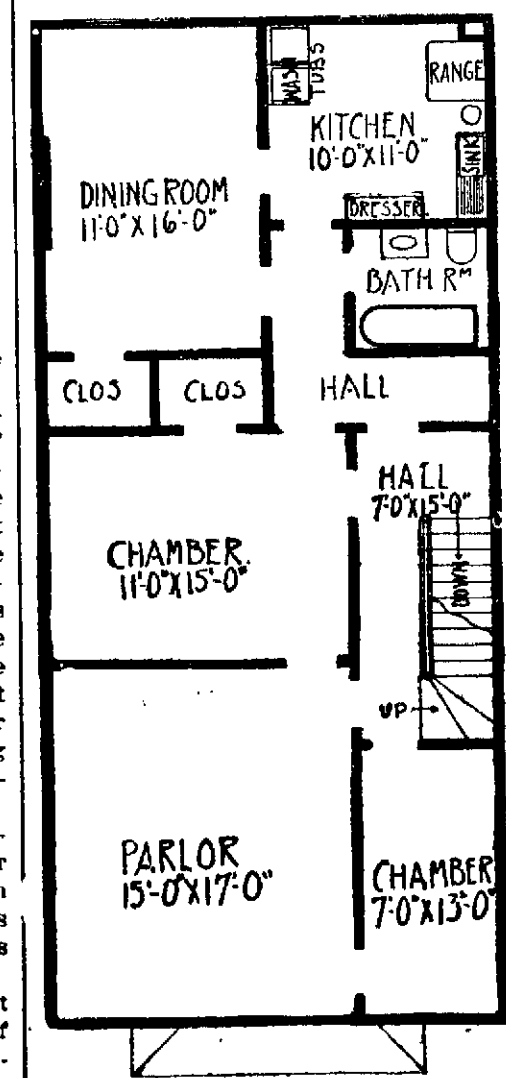
apartments above. This style of building is among the best for rental in a small town.

On the right hand side of the store is a hallway, with stairs leading to the cellar and second story. The plans of the second and third stories are identical. The parlor is located at the front end of the hall. The various rooms are connected by means of a private hall. The bathroom has open plumbing. A double window makes the dining room one of the



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

cheeriest chambers in the apartment. The kitchen has all the conveniences that are found in an ordinary dwelling. The foundation is built of hard sound building stone, walls twenty inches thick, laid in cement mortar. The frame is of well seasoned spruce or hemlock sheathed with seven-eighths of an inch thick surface hemlock boards covered with building paper and No. 1 white pine clapboards. The roof should be covered with bright I. C. roofing tin. The interior woodwork is of white pine, with chair rail in dining room



PLAN OF UPPER FLOORS.

and wainscoted kitchen. The woodwork should be painted dark brown and the walls water colored. The clapboards of the exterior should be painted light yellow, all other trimmings white. The roof will look well with two coats of red paint. Paint the two front doors in imitation of oak.

Dimensions.—Front, 23 feet; side, 42 feet. Height of stories: Cellar, 6 feet 6 inches; first, 11 feet; second, 9 feet; third, 9 feet. Cost to build, \$3,000.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

How To Find Out.

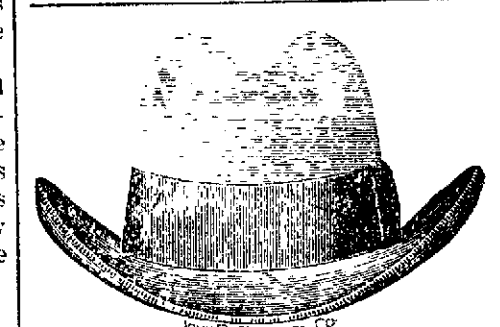
Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also

convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and \$1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.



EARLY SPRING, 1902

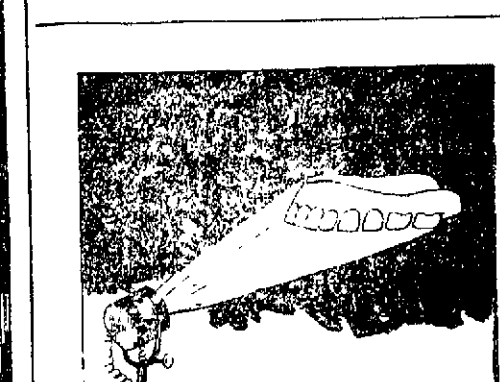
The proper thing for Well Dressed Men,

STETSON'S

Newest and Soft Stiff Hats. They are light in weight

The most stylish headgear to be had at only at

Doll's Hat, Glove and Shirt Store, 4 EAST MAIN STREET.



WHY

Pay \$8 and \$10 for the same Teeth we make for

\$6.00?

..Fit Guaranteed..

DRS. CARR & TAYLOR

DENTISTS,

Over First National Bank.

Cor. Main and Erie Streets.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A RICH STRIKE

No Miner Ever Made so Rich a Strike, so Precious to Restless Sleepless Ones, as Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills.

Inability to obtain refreshing sleep is the bane of many lives. The first and only medicine known to medical science that overcomes this trouble is Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills. There is a multitude of attending symptoms that vanish when restful sleep is obtained—Morning languor, exhaustion on exertion, flagging appetite, poor digestion, palpitating heart, trembling hands and limbs, restlessness, irritable spells. It is easily understood why Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills dispel the symptoms when you consider their unquaked power in restoring broken nerve circuits. Mrs. J. Yost of North Grant street, Massillon, Ohio, says: "Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are a very fine medicine. I needed a tonic as I felt run down, had little strength, was nervous, slept poorly and was generally out of sorts. I got the Nerve Pills at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street, and they acted well. I eat well, sleep well, feel strong and steady and like work again. I am well pleased and glad to recommend the medicine." Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., are on every package.

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

FROCKS AND FRILLS.

WOMAN'S BEST GOWN A THING OF FRAGILE AND Dainty BEAUTY.

A Visiting Toilet and an Early Spring Walking Costume—Skirts Are Ample Around the Ankles. Some Smart Paris Gowns.

A very complex thing is a fashionable woman's best gown. Airy fragility, the daintiest workmanship possible, great beauty of material and much originality of design characterize all the best models, and never was dress more extravagant, because from its very lightness it demands such constant renovation.

An ivory satin cloak spreads out over the founces of an evening gown in most alluring manner, and this swirl



TOILETTE DE VISITE.

of the skirts is, by the way, most essential to an up-to-date toilet. The best models are fourreau in contour, spreading out amply round the ankles, at the sides of the skirt, as well as at the front and back.

Evening gowns are becoming more and more complicated in their fashioning. A good example will suggest the monetary requirements of a really modish gown. First, a silk foundation is necessary; then a covering of gauze, striped with inch wide lines of gold, the stripes placed very close together at the waist. The whole is veiled with an exquisitely light and fine black lace spangled with gold; tiny plaits mold the material to the knees and give an immense amplitude to the bottom, which is rendered still more generous by innumerable volants in black illusion. The gown is a princess, surmounted by a bolero of black lace over gold tissue, on which are worked exquisite pompadour roses in the pale shaded ribbons that give chic to the best evening models.

Smart Paris cloth gowns evince the reigning popularity of the long basque to coats, but it is a remarkably pretty length and cut to show a very becoming outline to the hips, displaying to advantage a pretty figure. Invariably the revers collar and cuffs are of a bright colored velvet, embroidered. This gives a certain dressiness to an otherwise somewhat plain costume. The combination of the colors is exceedingly artistic and conducive to effective dressing, if details such as the choice of a good relieving color for the revers, etc., are carefully considered. This is especially the case when two shades are used for the double revers on a coat, one overlapping the other, the ton sur ton being certainly an occasion to display the beautiful effect of perfect harmony in color.

Strappings of the same cloth are much used on skirts; a darker tone of similarly colored velvet composes the collar and revers of coats, and small straps of the velvet decorating the front are finished by gold buttons and small tassels.

The elaborate toilette de visite of the first cut is carried out in mauve cloth, with Louis XV. embroidery, a lace



WALKING COSTUME FOR EARLY SPRING.

Source and white satin waistcoat. The toque is of white erin and tulle, with jet cabochons.

For the early part of the year there is also a great feeling for very light cloth, biscuit or white or gray being unobtrusively the favorites.

TIMELY FOOD.

What to Eat in March and April, Including Hints For Lent.

The last month of winter and the opening month of spring are the most difficult months of all the year to cater for the table. The heavy, rich food of winter begins to pall upon the appetite and meat of all kinds becomes distasteful. In view of this the New York Tribune offers these hints:

At this season, when meat is sometimes forbidden, except in a limited amount, the cattle and poultry have been shut in for months in the stalls and barnyards and are in the poorest possible condition for food. Beef and mutton are hardly fit to eat after a long confinement of this kind. Veal and lamb are not old enough at this season nor as good as the flesh of animals which will be born later and fattened in the open air and sunshine. Poultry of all kinds is so inferior now that it is far better to buy the refrigerated poultry packed away in the fall when poultry was fat and in its best condition than to use fresh killed stock. Eggs are usually abundant this season. Oysters are better in March and April than in any other months of the year.

Spring is the season for fish. The shoals of fish that appear in the spring waters are full of spawn and their flesh at that time is firm and excellent. After they drop their spawn they are unfit for food. In some cases they are actually poisonous.

While Lent is usually too early for the market to be supplied with all the varieties of fish found in the spring months, there is, however, an excellent variety of fish to be had in Lent. Among them is always an abundance of excellent live cod, haddock and halibut. Among fresh water fish winter pickerel are especially excellent and are considered among the best.

The housemother will find her family is better in health if she introduces fish and green salads freely on her table in February and March. Sweet and sour pickles and acid fruits should now be substituted for sweet preserves.

In February desserts should be composed of light batter and other easily digested compounds, with enough acid fruit juice or pulp to correct the effect of the cloying sweet desserts of December and January. Canned and dried fruits are more valuable at this season and at the beginning of spring than at any other time.

JEWELED HAIR NETS.

The Society Woman's Very Latest Whim in Hairdressing.

That the society woman is growing fonder and fonder of fancy headresses is proved by her latest fad in this line. She is wearing her hair done up in a pretty little net of gold or pearls, with just enough of the unique about it to make it extremely fascinating, says the New York Herald.

With the knot fastened at the crown of the head and the pompadour puffed



NET OF PEARLS COVERING THE KNOT. out and rolled high, in modish fashion, the net is put on to drop below the twist. It curves to fit around the knot, extends almost to the ears and rounds at the bottom.

Another variety of the net is the cap-like affair, and this is usually made of pearls, though a few of golden threads have been seen. This arrangement is worn with the hair dressed moderately high, after the modish style, and the flat knot is covered with the cap of jewels. Sometimes, too, with the very low knot the pearl beret in this round cap shape is worn in quite the old-fashioned, quaint style.

Sometimes two kinds of beads are used, combining two sizes of pearls, gold and pearl, turquoise and pearl or, in fact, any pretty and effective combination that one finds becoming.

Usually pearls will be found more effective and becoming than other gems, yet on one fascinating head was noticed a more than merely pretty turquoise and pearl novelty.

The diagonal strings of pearls crossed each other to form the mesh of the net, and they were held together with cabochon turquoises just a trifle larger than the pearls.

Silver Table Appointments.

Among table appointments are many novelties, as instance the serving spoon for Saratoga chips—the bowl fluted and deep, the handle heavy and ornamented in raised flowers.

The macaroni server is popular—the broad, gracefully shaped blade pointed at the end and one side finished with deep points that the utensil may cut as well as lift, the handle flat and the ornamentation in a twisted pattern.

The new asparagus tray is a thing of beauty, oval in shape, with removable drain in the bottom. Little claws raise the dish above the damask and without the perforated inner dish may be used for ice cream, frozen puddings or even fruit.

The sliced tomato server is another attractive novelty, showing also in its round ended bowl a very beautiful perforated design. It may be used for serving cucumbers also.—Table Talk.

A FAST BALL PLAYER.

HE MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE PLAYED WITH THE ROARERS.

Steve Speed, Who Could Beat His Own Throw to First and Who Could Get Behind the Plate in Time to Catch His Own Pitching.

"The fastest base runner I ever saw," said the fat ex-mascot of the Lightfoot Lilies in comparing baseball of the present with that of the old days, "was little Sammie Salmon of the Lilies. But the fastest base runner I ever heard of was, or wasn't, as the case may have been, Steve Speed, who played, or who didn't play, I don't know which, with the Ringtail Roarers. At any rate, whether he ever played with the Roarers or not, he was certainly the fastest that ever came over the crossways. You don't understand? Well, I'll tell you all about him.

"One afternoon about a month before the last game we ever played with the Ringtail Roarers the boys were all sitting round in the postoffice discussing our chances for the big contest. Captain Slugger Burrows, who was tending postoffice that day, was over in the corner reading the ball news in a Jones County Courier that had accidentally slipped its wrapper before delivery. Suddenly he clutched the paper tightly and sprang to his feet. For heaven's sake, boys, listen to this: 'We have it from a high source,' he began to read breathlessly, 'that the Roarers have unearthed a phenomenal base runner, with whose services they feel confident of wresting the Jones county laurels from the erstwhile invincible Lightfoot Lilies. The newcomer's name is Steve Speed. His extraordinary ability was first discovered while he was in the box one day last week. He stopped an easy grounder and tossed it over to first to catch the runner. The ball had no sooner left his hand than, to his horror, he discovered that first was uncovered. Without a moment's hesitation he made a dive for the bag and succeeded in reaching it just in time to catch the ball that he had thrown but an instant before, thereby scoring a put out and an assist unassisted.' "Boys," said the Slugger, crumpling the paper savagely in his fists, "to Lily park with you. Practice begins at once. Hustle!"

"Well, sir, that week we practiced. In the morning the boys would all go down to the station and race the trains as they steamed out of town. Afternoons they'd ease up a bit and just in dilute in short sprints paced by the town trolley car. At night the daily practice would conclude with a brisk cross country run around the town square. The work began to show. At the end of the week we began to have some hopes of beating the Roarers after all. And then came a second copy of The Courier knocking our hopes higher than axes.

"The wonderful baseball feat performed by Steve Speed," the article said, "which was published exclusively by The Jones County Courier, has been eclipsed by an even more astonishing performance by the same player. We have it from the same high source from which we obtained our former news that Speed has now become so proficient in running that he is able to pitch the ball from the box and by an incredibly quick start reach the plate in time to catch the ball behind the bat. The Roarers have released their catcher? Wouldn't that hasten your pulse? It did ours.

"And the next week's accounts were even worse. The Courier got straight from their own private high source that this guy Speed was even better than the week before. He was now so super at the game that he not only ran down behind the plate and caught the balls that he pitched, but in case the batter knocked a fly he darted out in the field and caught it himself. The Roarers had, according to The Courier, released their whole outfield. When we read that, Bull Thompson wanted to cancel the game, but the Slugger wouldn't hear of it. 'The Lightfoot Lilies,' he said, 'may be made to look like tarheel thistles, but we won't waver before we're picked.'

"When the big game finally did come off, the Roarers certainly had us on the run. For three innings they pilled up runs almost at will. But then we began to get wise. Where was this fast running phenom? Cy Priest was still in the pitcher's box, and the whole outfield seemed to be in their usual places. Perhaps he was sick. The thought gave us courage, and we began to pick up a bit. You all know how we finally pulled the game out of the fire in the last half of the tenth. That's a matter of history now. Well, after it was over the Slugger went up to Cy Priest. "Say," he asked, "where's that hot base runner of yours, Cy?"

"You mean Steve Speed?" replied Cy, with a funny look in his eye. "Oh, we couldn't pay the salary he demanded and had to let him go. The last I heard of him he was touring the northwest, playing exhibition games to enormous crowds."

"Yes, sir; he was the best that ever was—if he was. As I said, I don't really know. Of course The Courier said that they had it from a high source, but then— Well, you know Cy Priest was over six feet."—New York Sun.

Art's Happy Discovery.

"Dahler has hit it at last. He's making fame and money."

"How?"

"People have begun to notice that he paints smaller hands and feet than any other portrait artist in town."—Chicago Record.

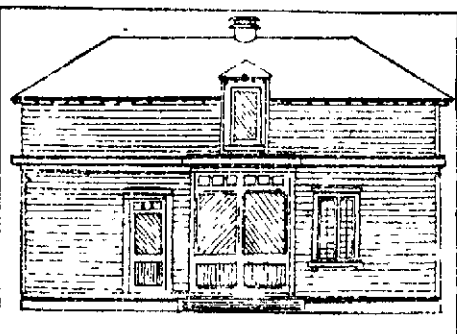
An English authority has estimated that if all the inhabitants of the British Isles should decide to attend church on a given Sunday 25,000,000 would be crowded out for lack of seating room in the churches.

A HOME FOR THE HORSE.

Stable That Honors Not Only Artistic but Sanitary Points.

(Copyright, 1902, by C. H. Venn, 11 West Twenty-fourth street, New York.)

When a man goes to an architect or a builder and makes known the fact that he desires to build a home for himself, the first thing that he demands in the house which he proposes to erect is that it shall be constructed on sanitary lines. No matter how simple or how ornate the design, no matter how little or how great the cost, the prospective purchaser will insist.



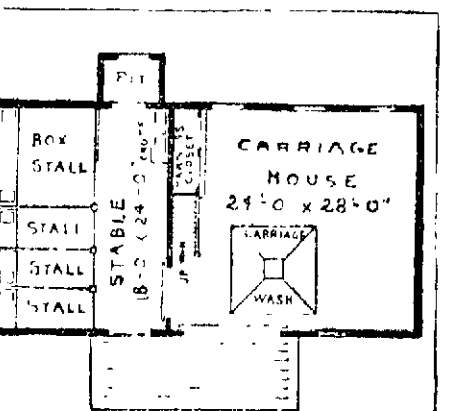
FRONT ELEVATION.

and properly enough, that the building shall be put together in such a way that it will be health protecting, not health destroying. He may not make this demand in so many words, but the demand is in evidence just the same, and the architect is forced willy nilly to pay heed to it.

How different it is, however, when a man wants to build an outhouse or a stable. As a rule, nothing is considered there but the cost, and anything in the way of a home is deemed good enough for the beast of burden. As a mere matter of economy the builder of a stable should realize that it is money well spent to provide a healthy home for his horse.

The plans shown in this article are designed to meet just such a requirement, and, while the stable cannot be called a cheap one in the ordinary sense of the word, yet the reader who builds as suggested will in the long run be forced to admit that his money was put out to good advantage. A stable can be built from these designs at a cost of from \$1,000 to \$1,500, according to the local price of labor, materials used, and so forth.

The plans provide for a building which shall be not only a stable, but a



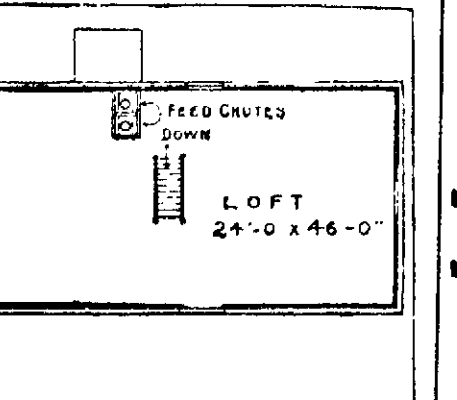
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

carriage house. The stable section is on the left hand side and has a manure pit at the rear, with doors from both stable and yard. The feed shoots are located near the box stall. In addition to this stall, which is a commodious one, there are three smaller stalls, each having a separate window.

The doors of the stalls are laid on a slight incline to a gutter which runs to a cesspool on the outside of the stable. The bottom of the stable can be of concrete, with a brick floor superimposed. The building is entered by a large swinging door, with inclined platform to the ground. There is also a smaller door to the left of this.

The carriage house is on the right of the stable and is connected with it by a sliding door. It is furnished with a washing place for the carriages, drained to the outside in a similar way to the stable. There is an ample closet for the harness. A stairway leads to the loft. Large windows give plenty of light and ventilation.

In the left is a door to receive the hay, straw, feed, etc., for the animals housed below. If desired, a partition can be put up to give a sleeping place for the man who has charge of the



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

horses. There is sufficient light and ventilation from three windows and a ventilator in the top of the roof.

The framing should be of spruce, built in the brace frame style and covered with surface hemlock sheathing boards. All trimmings should be of white pine, with the doors of yellow pine.

Dimensions.—Front, 50 feet; side, 26 feet. Height of stories: First, 14 feet; second, 11 feet.

Cementing Gables.

To plaster gables with cement use a good quality of slow setting portland cement with about equal proportions of clean, sharp sand and apply as ordinary plaster. If it is desired to ornament it in any way, such as inserting bits of glass, stone or gravel, these should be put in place while the cement is fresh. When the cement is in place, it should be kept moist by frequent wetting until the work is entirely finished.

They Never Fail.

An Invalid

of the weakest type can take

Clinic

Headache Wafers.

They are absolutely harmless, easy to take, speedy and sure—a true heart tonic. All druggists, 10 cents.

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The use of BAR-BEN—one tablet three times a day—strengthens every muscle, renews every tissue, develops and invigorates every function.

Being a pure nerve food and blood purifier, it searches every nerve center and surely relieves the weak man from all functional disorders and weaknesses, restoring him to perfect health, strength and manly vigor.

BAR-BEN is the scientific, natural and positive cure for all nervous diseases, lost vitality, night visions and excresses, the effects of overwork, worry, brain fatigue, the excessive use of tobacco, opium or liquor. No matter what has caused your trouble, BAR-BEN will bring you back to health.

Try it today. One box will work wonders. Six boxes guaranteed to cure. All druggists, 50 cents or mailed on receipt of price. Write for free sample. BAR-BEN Remedies Co., Cleveland, O. For sale by J. M. Schuckers and Rider & Snyder.

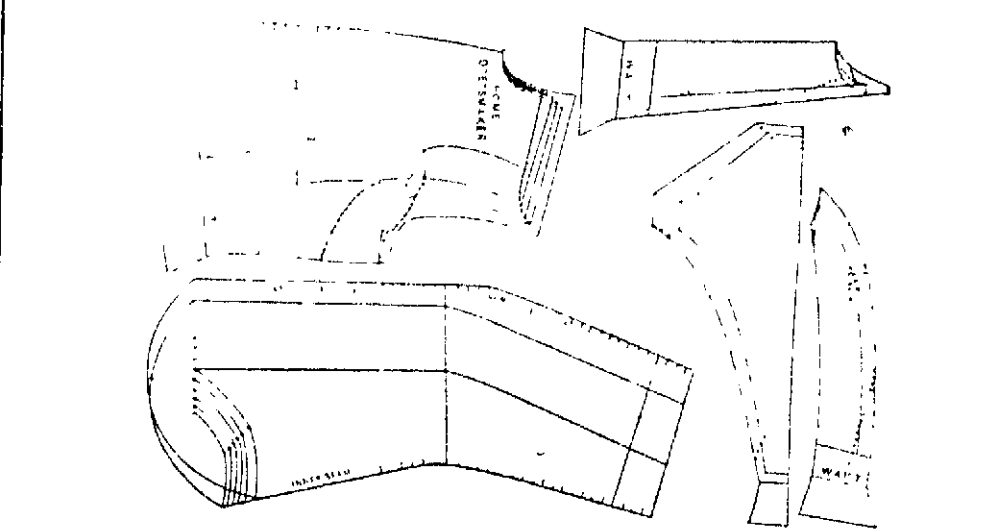
Real Estate Bulletin

20 lots on S. Erie St., \$400 to \$600
14 " " Chester " 250 " 500
17 " " Edwin " 200 " 450
18 " " Dwight " 250 " 450
7 " " George " 225 " 250
13 " " Johnson St. 200 " 275
6 " " Kent St. " 300
18 " " off Akron St. " 150
8 " " off Waechter St. \$150-150
1 lot on East Oak Street.

Also lots on Woodland Ave., Pear St., Tremont St., Center and Superior St.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.
JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 50 S. Erie St.

Free to Subscribers.



THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY has secured a limited number of the famous "Home Dressmakers' Chart" which will be given Free to every subscriber to the Evening Independent who pays three months in advance, and to every subscriber to the Semi-weekly paid up for one year. The Chart is of inestimable value to all women who do their own dress-making.

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ELECTRIC-LIGHTED
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THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1902

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CITY.

For Mayor.
E. G. WILLIAMS.

For Councilmen.

First Ward—C. C. MILLER.
Second Ward—H. F. GADDIS.
Third Ward—JOHN E. JOHNS.
Fourth Ward—L. L. VOLKMER.

For Assessors.

First Ward—C. H. WISEMAN.
Second Ward—JOHN ROUSH.
Third Ward—HARRY GRISWOLD.
Fourth Ward—Board of Education.
W. B. HUMBERGER.

TOWNSHIP.

For Trustee.
MICHAEL ELSSASS.

For Clerk.

J. J. KLOTZ.

For Justice of the Peace.

R. A. PINN.

For Dutch Supervisor.

R. C. FOLTZ.

For Assessors.

Massillon Prec't—H. A. BAILEY.
Richville Prec't—E. A. RICE.

Massillon is already an important industrial center and there is every reason to expect that it will become more important. It is, therefore, highly necessary that municipal improvement should keep pace with the city's growth and correspondingly necessary to elect men to city offices who will render good service in furthering plans for this development. Such men are to be found on the Republican ticket this spring. It should be voted unscratched.

The recent address of the Rev. G. W. Lewis, an elder of the African Methodist church, on the race problem, was doubtless appreciated as it deserved to be by the audience of Massillon colored people to whom it was delivered. Mr. Lewis very sensibly remarked that in order to gain the confidence and respect of his white brother, the colored man had only to be "honest, upright and thrifty." No suggestion could be more truthfully to the point. Mr. Lewis has arrived by a direct route at the solution of a problem which a good many other people are trying to get at by much more complicated methods.

A steamer which left Liverpool today carried a passenger, Alfred Mosely, who is on his way to the United States to arrange for an educational tour of a number of Englishmen in search of American ideas. It is apparent that our brothers of the British isles are not going to sit calmly by while we forge ahead in industrial pursuits. They are coming over to see how we do it and then they are going to work on the same plan. All of which goes to show that while the American workingman has set the pace, he cannot rest content with this achievement, but must bring his best energies to bear upon the problem of increasing his speed and outdistancing all competitors.

PROGRESS FROM THE USUAL SOURCE.

The end of the long controversy over the question of aid to American shipping is near at hand. The ship subsidy bill as passed by the Senate meets the approval of the country generally, and the chances are that it will pass the House of Representatives, notwithstanding the indications that it may be opposed by the delegates from Iowa, Wisconsin and Vermont. It is one of the measures that the Republican party has committed itself to in convention platforms and which has the endorsement of the President and the support of a very large majority of Republican congressmen. Altogether, there is every reason to expect that the bill will soon become a law and that the American merchant marine will within a short time be occupying the position it deserves.

The results of the bill's passage may be expected to affect the industry and the commerce of the country very much as did the adoption of the McKinley tariff law, and is a further evidence that all such measures of advancement and increases of our material prosperity must be looked for in their origin from the Republican party.

THE NEW WORD.

A purpose to introduce a new word

into the vocabulary was announced in a New York newspaper fifty years ago. The proposed word was "telegram," to take the place of "telegraphic dispatch," or "telegraphic communication." A few years later an English novelist used the term, and exclaimed:

"Oh, that I should live to see such a word introduced into the English language!"

But telegram has proved its right to live. The question now is, What convenient and expressive term is to characterize a message sent by the wireless system? The most hopeful candidate thus far is etherogram, which seems fairly satisfactory. But the new word, whatever it may be, will be frowned upon by the conservative users of English, will make its way in the world, and will be patted on the head, so to say, by the dictionary editors. The public will fit convenient terms to all the inventions the geniuses will supply.—Youth's Companion.

THRILLING EXPERIENCES.

A Celtic Passenger's Account of the Malta Landing.

The Pittsburg Times has received a letter from one of the passengers on the steamer Celtic, on which there are several Massillonians, describing the perilous attempt of some of the passengers to land at Malta on February 24, a brief account of which appeared in The Independent at the time. The letter says:

Most of the passengers were deterred by the captain's advice from trying to land at Malta. Captain Lindsay, according to the letter, did not take his ship closer in because of its draught being too great and also on account of the high sea.

F. C. Clark, of Pittsburg, however, insisted that there was no danger, and secured some small boats and tugs to take the passengers ashore. Captain Lindsay predicted the attempt would be attended with great danger, and perhaps with loss of life, and his predictions came very near being verified. About 250 passengers went ashore, where they arrived safely after some exciting experiences. The return was, however, not effected so easily. At 5 o'clock the tug bringing the first of the passengers from the shore came out and at once the wild confusion prevailed. Men and women were screaming and crying, while the officers of the Celtic cautioned as best they could through megaphones for the people in small boats to keep cool and that only one boatload should come at a time. Try as they might the small boats could not be held in position long enough for the sailors to get hold of the passengers. Finally Captain Lindsay moved the Celtic closer to the shore and the work of dragging the passengers on board began. This work occupied three hours and was not effected without an accident which threatened the loss of several lives. The fourth boat alongside contained eleven men, and hardly had she touched the ship till she was overturned by a heavy swell, and all the occupants were thrown into the water. Fortunately they were all able to keep afloat until rescued, having succeeded in getting hold of the boat, which had righted. The officers of the Celtic took prompt action to help them, and one of the sailors jumped overboard for that purpose.

Among those in the capsized boat was J. L. McCutcheon, of Pittsburg, who, in speaking of his experience, said: "I realized immediately I left the ship of the great danger, and determined to take every precaution to avoid an accident; I purposely avoided getting into a boat with women. I know how helpless we would all be in the event of the boat capsizing. We were not, as some people say, all standing up in the boat when she upset. We were simply unfortunate in being caught by a heavy sea, rendering it impossible for the boatmen to hold her off. The lower spar caught the side of our boat and in an instant we were all in the water. Fortunately the boat turned over twice, so that all were thrown away from the boat, and I struck out for the nearest boat in sight. I attempted to catch hold of an oar, but the boatman pushed me off, saying he had his own boat to protect and it was already overcrowded. I let go and swam to the submerged boat and shortly afterward was pulled aboard, none the worse for my ducking, but wiser and more cautious for future experiences."

A meeting was held on the ship, at which J. L. Bird and Dr. Pettit, of Chicago, and J. C. Dicken spoke, blaming Captain Lindsay. Captain Charles Brown, of Sewickley, however, moved that no action be taken until after the ship had left Athens. This was seconded by scores of level-headed men who recognized that the passengers had brought the trouble on themselves by not heeding the captain's advice. The motion was carried by a large majority.

WANTED—Energetic men and women to represent us in each county. Steady employment and good wages. Call on or address, Summit Supply Company, 507 and 508 Everett Block, Akron, O.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Submitted to Council by Board of Health.

A LEGAL TILT REFERRED TO.

Milk Consumers Urged to In-

spect Dairies to Preserve

Their Health, Council Having

Refused to Pass Ordinance—

Death Rate, 8.38—Birth Rate

21.46—Hungarians and Ital-

ians Brought Malaria—Mos-

quito Passed It Around—303

Burial Permits—197 New

Houses.

The annual report of the board of health, submitted to the council Monday evening, by Health Officer T. Clarke Miller, was not read with the other reports, but was laid on the table till the next meeting. Mayor Wise stated that twenty minutes would be required for the reading of the report. The board is now constituted of J. K. Russell, S. A. Conrad, Dr. S. Hattery, H. W. Elsass, E. S. Howells and Dr. R. J. Humphrey. Mayor Wise is president ex-officio. The report is for the year ending December 31, 1901.

The total number of deaths is given as 109, the death rate per 1,000 population being 8.38, and the main causes of death: Apoplexy 9, Bright's disease 4, cancer 6, consumption 6, heart disease 6, influenza 5, old age 9, pneumonia 10. The greatest number of deaths of any month was 12, in September. There were eight violent deaths, two on the railroad, one by drowning, one in a workshop and one each by fall, gas, lightning and poison. Eleven of the decedents were under 11 years of age, 10 were between 1 and 5 years, and 23 were over 70 years.

The total number of births was 279; males, 132, females, 137. The birth rate per 1,000 of population is 21.46. Births by wards: First, 65; second, 71; third, 101; fourth, 42.

The total number of houses erected during the year was 197, distributed thus: First ward 64, second 57, third 50, fourth 26. In the preceding year there were erected 72 houses.

The total number of burial permits issued during the year was 303, 161 of which were for non residents.

"The death rate of the city," the report states, "as found in the census bureau in the census year is grossly and unpardonably at fault. In the census year, June 1, 1899, to May 31, 1900, there were 110 deaths of persons whose residence was Massillon. This included all residents who died here and were buried elsewhere, and all residents who died elsewhere and were buried here, as well as all residents who died and were buried here. The census bulletin, No. 83, charges us with 197 deaths, 87 more than we had, and figures for us a death rate of 16.5 per thousand of population. Taking the actual number of deaths chargeable to Massillon, 110, and the census office estimate of the population, 11,944, the death rate for the census year was 9.2 per thousand."

Reference is made to the proposed milk ordinance, which the council referred back to the board of health without comment, objection or suggestion. The report says the board is in the dark as to what kind of an ordinance the council wants to regulate the local sale of milk and milk products. In the absence of legal protection, the report urges milk consumers to make personal examinations of the dairies they patronize to ascertain whether the cows are healthy, given wholesome feed and whether the milk is handled by men and women in good health and clean in habits, methods, persons and clothing.

The recent legal tilt between the council and board is mentioned.

Attention is directed to the many cases of malarial infection of the year. The disease was brought here, it is set forth, by Hungarians and Italians, and passed around through the medium of the mosquito. Cisterns, pools, rain barrels, water filled tin cans and cast off kitchen utensils are mentioned as breeding places for the mosquito. "It would be a wise sanitary measure," advises the report, "to require that cases of malarial fever should be reported to the board of health, in order that local conditions might be investigated and faulty conditions remedied. The battle against malaria should be fought where the infection is bred rather than in the bodies of the sick."

The general sanitary condition of the city is reported good.

There were sixteen case of diphtheria, but no deaths. Typhoid fever

was less prevalent than during the preceding year.

There was one case of smallpox. In this connection reference is again made to the squabble over the health officer's salary, the report maintaining that the health of the community may be menaced by the council's stand, which carries with it the right to refuse to pay the guards necessary to prevent the spread of contagion.

The birth statistics are not set forth as absolutely accurate. "However valuable statistics of births may be," says the report, "and however desirable that the record should be complete, it does not seem that this end can be secured unless we can have some state legislation making it the duty of parents, under severe penalties, to report each birth within a specified time. It would seem to be the right of every child to have its birth officially registered."

The usual kind words are said for the sanitary policeman. Near the end the report says: "The annual death rate (especially from preventable diseases) is the best index which the board of health can cite as a measure of the benefits of its work. The death rate continues, from year to year, so low that a comparison is invited with other towns of similar size in the state. A few years ago Massillon had an odious fame for several hundred miles around as being a most undesirable place on account of its unhealthfulness. The city has lost its unwholesome notoriety, and ground is being economized in the cemeteries."

IT IS \$61,180.

The Total City Debt, Reports Clerk Seaman.

CASH ON HAND, \$37,773.60.

The City Clerk Makes His Annual Report to the Council Monday Evening—The Chief Items of Expense Were for Water, Light, Police and Fire Department.

City Clerk Seaman's annual report, which is for the year ending March 12, 1902, shows that the city now has in its treasury, subject to draft, \$37,773.60. The balance amount on hand at the beginning of the year was \$36,239.32. The receipts were \$78,794.64. The disbursements were \$76,482.15. Funds overdrawn are street commissioner, \$92.74; engineer, \$62.48; board of health, \$134.33; Chester street curb and gutter, \$122.87.

Some of the city's greatest items of expense during the year were: Light, \$10,351.57; water, \$10,040.80; fire department, \$7,102.45; prison and police, \$5,864.24; library, \$3,619.38.

The total debt of the city is given as \$61,180. During the year there were paid off bonds in the amount of \$11,740. During this year there will come due bonds for \$2,400, issued for funding purposes and for the Chester street improvements.

Restores vim, vigor, mental and physical power, fills your body with warm, tingling life. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35c. Ask your druggist.

TOTAL ARRESTS.

Fifty-four More this Year Than Last.

Marshal Kitchen's report is for the year ending March 4, 1902. He says the total number of arrests was 263. Total amount expended for subsistence to uncollectible prisoners, \$92.50. The report is accompanied by an inventory of the property in the marshal's charge.

The arrests of the year ending March 31, 1900, numbered 209. The uncollectible subsistence furnished represented \$99.25.

Making Money in Prison.

A remarkable example of cunning has been unearthed in one of our large prisons. A convict had perfected a die and was making silver dollars, and distributing them through accomplices on the outside. Naturally the officials were very much surprised at the discovery, but no more so than the person who receives a counterfeit article in place of the genuine. It is therefore very important when you ask for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to see that the Private Stamp over the neck is unbroken, if you value your health. For fifty years the Bitters has been recognized as the best health-maker in existence, and if you are a sufferer from indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, flatulency or nervousness, it is because you have never tried it. Try it at once.

\$100

Chicago to St. Paul or Minneapolis for double berth in tourist sleeping cars of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, each Tuesday and Friday during March and April, 1902, on train No. 1 leaving Chicago at 6:30 p.m.

For further information apply to the nearest coupon ticket agent, or address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

REPORT OF BURKLE

Fire Chief Makes Many Recommendations.

MORE MEN FOR THE CENTRAL.

Engine House on West Side—

Tower-strikers for Outlying

Reel Houses—Team of Horses

for Hook and Ladder Truck—

Total Net Loss by Fire Dur-

ing Past Year, \$8,275.

In his annual report for the year ending March 4, 1902, A. H. Burkle, chief of the fire department, made the following recommendations, which were referred to the committee on fire department:

The addition of two paid men to the central department.

Arrangements whereby at least four minute men shall sleep in the central house, under the same rules and regulations as the regular men.

That an engine house be erected on the West Side, well equipped with apparatus and firemen kept constantly on duty.

That a tower striker be placed on each outside hose house, to enable minute men and citizens of all parts of town to learn the location of the fire without having to inspect the indicator at the reel houses.

That a team of horses be purchased for the hook and ladder truck, as those now in use are unfit for service, having been in the service for fourteen and eighteen years, respectively.

That the interior of the central engine house be painted and a new floor laid.

That the streets surrounding the house be paved.

That one revolving cellar pipe and 300 feet of rubber hose be purchased.

The chief reports that during the last ten months he has made 300 inspections. On the first inspection, he states, many cellars were found in a bad condition, containing combustible material. There were also unprotected gas jets. Improvements were brought about. Shops and manufacturing plants are reported well supplied with fire fighting apparatus. The fire alarm system has given good satisfaction. Water pressure has been good.

The chief regards the fire protection as very poor. The two railways on the West Side render frequently a quick run to that portion of the city impossible.

The chief submits the following figures: Total loss by fire, \$32,064.29; total insurance, \$23,789.29; net loss, \$8,275.

Fires attended by hose company No. 1, 35; No. 2, 19; No. 4, 19; total number of hours, 756; total amount paid out to minute men, \$302.40; total number of feet of hose laid 9,950. The total expenses of the department for the year, including the purchase of a hook and ladder truck, a three-horse hitch and two fire alarm boxes, aggregated \$7,102.45.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Isaac S. Henninger, of Sippo, Hears From His Grandson.

Mr Isaac S. Henninger, of Sippo, has received the following letter from his grandson, Lieutenant Isaac S. Martin, now in the Fifteenth cavalry. The letter was written at Viga Bridge, Batangas province, Philippine islands, dated January 21, and is, in part, as follows:

"I have been in active service just one week, and in that time have been in three different engagements. We had one private killed and one officer wounded the first day we were out. The loss of the enemy is not known, for if any were killed or severely wounded they were secreted where we could not find them. All the insurgents, ladrones and hands of various kinds stay in strongholds in the mountains now, where we have to go to get them. They are securely hidden in the jungles and when we approach they fire one volley and then escape farther into the jungle. Sometimes we get them as they come down from the mountains for food, which consists principally of rice.

"These brigands, who make their homes in the mountains are now reduced to a very few in number, comparatively, but they must be exterminated before the country can be free from their plundering and robbery.

"We left Manila in cascos at 3:30 p.m., Sunday, Jan. 12, and arrived at Calamba, Laguna province, at 1 o'clock Monday morning. Storing our heavy baggage, which we were not to use at present, we left Calamba at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning and marched to Viga Bridge, six miles away, where we established a camp as a base of operation. We left camp on our first 'hike' at 3 o'clock the next morning and marched, or rather crawled and slid, about eighteen

miles. This was the first time the third squadron had had anything like this, and when night came they certainly were a very tired lot of men, 300 in number, who marched into camp that evening. We have been marching some every day since, and the men are beginning to become hardened, so they can stand the hardships much better.

"You do not hear much about the Philippines now in the United States, but there is a great deal to do here still, which will require just as strong and brave men as ever operated previous to this. All natives have been ordered into the towns in this section, and any one found outside the town limits is captured or killed as an insurrecto.

"We are in the southern part of the island of Luzon, about fifty miles south of Manila. I wrote a diary of my trip from the states and sent a copy to father. My trunk, which contains most of my property, is in Calamba, and I will not be able to get it for some time, so I have asked father to send you a copy of the letter I mailed to him."

HE WAS MUCH HURT

F. Umbenhowe Wouldn't Have Nephew Arrested.

ERTLE PREFERS A CHARGE.

Tuscarawas Township Farmer

Delivers a Letter to His Neph-

ew, and is Immediately Set

Upon and Badly Beaten, He

Claims—Nephew Fined \$5

and Costs.

Frank Umbenhowe, a well known farmer from west of the city, exhibited a deep cut on the cheek, various contusions and damaged hat and garments, and told Mayor Wise that he had called at the home of his nephew, William Umbenhowe, Tuesday at noon.

"I took a letter to Will from his father," said Umbenhowe. "I guess there was something in the letter he did not like, for no sooner did he read it than he began to call me names. Then he began to strike me. I tried to get away, but he kept after me, hitting me time and again. I ward off six blows, but there was more than six that I did not ward off. I told him I would leave, that I didn't want to fight, but that didn't cut any figures. He said he was after me, and that he was going to get me. I can't imagine what I ever did to my nephew to make an ill feeling against me on his part. I was in Will's house in Park Row when he began to strike me. I was in Main street before he stopped."

William Umbenhowe was arrested by Policeman Ertle. The uncle would not prefer a charge against him. "He's my brother's son," he said. "and I cannot do it." So the officer made a charge of disorderly conduct, to which Umbenhowe pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 and costs. The Umbenhowes have lately been having a great deal of family trouble, having several sensational cases now in the courts.

A STORY DENIED.

The Wolves in Oklahoma Are Harmless.

In a letter to The Independent, Peter F. Shriber, of Perry, Okla., says the story that one of his children had been devoured by wolves was false, and that he cannot conceive how such a ridiculous rumor got into circulation. While small wolves are frequently seen in that section, the oldest inhabitant has never heard of them attacking a human being, robbing a hen roost occasionally being the most serious charge brought against them.

Mr. Shriber says the farmers in his vicinity have all worn bright smiles since last week, when two nights and one day of rain gave the ground a good soaking. "We were in need of rain for winter wheat," says Mr. Shriber, "and I never saw wheat make so great a change in so short a time. Farmers are about all through sowing oats and are now planting potatoes and making gardens. Some have already begun to plant corn. We have had fine weather all winter; not one day on which we could not work out doors."

Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public sale on his farm 2½ miles east of Massillon on car line, Tuesday, March 25, 2 horses, 15 head of cattle, and all farm implements.

LEONARD HESS.

DR. FENNER'S GOLDEN RELIEF
 CURES ANY GRIP
 COLDS
 BRUISES
 SPRAINS
 STINGS
 RUSTY NAILS
 COLIC
 INSIDE OR OUT
 DIARRHOEA
 Druggists in 1 to 5 minutes 25c, 50c, \$1.

For Sale by Z. T. Baltzy.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Miona Bair is seriously ill with typhoid fever at her home in Wilnot.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Wetzel, of 29 Water street, are moving to 115 Wooster street.

Mrs. G. W. Bowman, who has been seriously ill with grip, is reported as being now convalescent.

All subscriptions to the McKinley memorial fund must be in by April 15. By order of Mayor Wise.

Saloonkeeper Sylvester Klein, of Navarre, has purchased the drug store of Alex Garver, in that place.

Miss Elizabeth Graves, of this city, has been engaged as teacher of the Mudbrook school, near Crystal Spring.

The Rev. E. J. Craft, of Elyria, has accepted the call tendered him by the vestry of St. Timothy's church.

Miss Sarah Bowman, who has been teaching school in West Virginia, is spending her vacation at her home in the city.

Dr. Clarence F. Schiltz, of Canton, formerly of New Berlin, has announced himself as a Republican candidate for coroner.

The Ithaca (N. Y.) Conservatory of Music Concert Company will give an entertainment at the First M. E. church next Tuesday evening.

The union carpenters of Akron have made a demand for an advance in wages of three cents an hour. They have been receiving 25 cents.

George Kinne conducted the test of Canal Fulton's new fire engine Monday. The engine did not prove very satisfactory. The grate burned out after two hours' firing, and there were other defects. The machine threw water fairly well.

Policeman Julius Wittmann has purchased the residence of C. L. Halter, at the corner of Wellman and High streets, and will shortly remove thereto. Mr. Halter has bought the Schuckers property, in North East street. He is now having the latter place remodeled.

Henry Berar, Edward Rosche, Jesse James and Frank Leonard, of Crystal Spring, Sunday morning left for Seattle, Wash., where they will make their home. Mr. Leonard recently returned from a tour of the West, and he is very enthusiastic over the opportunities afforded young men in the West.

H. H. Everhard has returned from Toledo, where he has been for the past two weeks awaiting the convalescence of Mrs. Everhard who recently underwent an operation for a throat affection at the Toledo hospital. Mrs. Everhard is rapidly regaining her usual health and will be able to return to Massillon in the course of a few weeks.

The Knights of St. John drilled Tuesday evening. Next Friday evening they will go to Navarre to drill, and on April 13 a joint inspection of the two commanderies will be made at St. Mary's school hall, in this city. The inspection will be conducted by Captain Smith, of Akron. The public will be invited to witness the inspection.

Mrs. S. E. Kurtz, of this city, was a guest at the annual banquet given by Elliott lodge, of Canal Fulton, Friday evening. John Gow and George Blumenauer, of Warwick, formerly of this city were also among those present. About 150 persons attended the banquet. The post prandial features were addresses by the Rev. J. Mottershead and the Rev. E. R. Willard.

Miss Laura Olmstead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Olmstead, and Harry Malone were quietly married at the home of the bride near Wilnot on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. F. Spreng. Only members of both families were present. The newly married pair will live between Wilnot and Winesburg. Mr. Malone is a farmer.

The body of Thomas Matthews, a miner, was found hanging from a tree in the woods a half mile east of Sherodsville, Saturday, with a bullet wound through his heart. The revolver with which the wound had been inflicted was found under the suspended body. It is supposed that he tied the rope around his neck and then fired the bullet through his heart. Matthews disappeared from home February 27. He was about 34 years old and unmarried.

A dispatch from Akron says it is reliably stated that the Canton & Akron Electric Railway Company, which bought the half completed Canton-Akron road from the bankers' committee of the Everett-Moore syndicate, will build a road this spring from Akron to Turkeyfoot lake. The surveys for such a road, a right of way and grading were taken care of the past year by the Northern Ohio Traction Company at a cost of \$50,000. The Canton & Akron Company secured this property in buying the Canton-Akron road, and will probably have a line in operation soon.

A runaway caused considerable excitement to pedestrians along North

Erie street Monday at about 4:30 o'clock. It seems that the man in charge of the rig, being somewhat under the influence of liquor, had frightened his horse by too freely using the whip. After getting out, leaving a six-year-old lad in the buggy, the horse ran away. Spectators expected every moment to see the boy hurled to his death and many turned their backs to avoid such a spectacle. After a run of several squares, and while the horse was going at full speed, a bystander, by a courageous leap luckily caught the lines as the horse flew past and brought it to a standstill. No damage was done to the horse or buggy.

OHIO AT THE EXPOSITION.

House Bill Appropriates Seventy-five Thousand Dollars.

Columbus, March 19.—The House passed the Brumbaugh St. Louis exposition bill Tuesday by a vote of 81 to 4. The bill was reported as a substitute to the Archer bill recently passed by the Senate. It provides for a \$35,000 building and a commission of five to be appointed by the governor. A total of \$75,000 is appropriated for the exposition. The commission may employ clerks.

The House yesterday entertained and paid tribute to General Fitzhugh Lee, late consul general at Havana, and a distinguished officer in the Spanish-American war, who is in the city. He was escorted to the hall by Governor Nash and Representatives Gear and Foster. General Lee spoke for a few minutes in a very happy strain alluding to incidents in his life and paying tribute to Ohio and its distinguished statesmen. Later he met the members personally. It was a very happy occasion. Governor Nash also spoke briefly. Later the general and governor visited the Senate where the kindly reception was repeated.

The Senate has passed the bill by Senator Harding to place the organization of the Ohio National Guard on a United States army basis. Medical and signal corp departments are the chief changes in the present plan of organization.

RIOTING IN RUSSIA.

Troops Refuse to Obey Orders to Fire on Rioters.

London, March 19.—Referring to the student disorders in St. Petersburg, the correspondent of the Times in the Russian capital says the soldiers were ordered to use the flat of their swords in dispersing the rioters, but that they became excited and struck wildly. Several persons were wounded, and there seems but little doubt that several rioters were killed.

The revolutionary movement in St. Petersburg, is less serious than in the provinces. Disquieting reports are daily received from various parts of the country. At Tula the soldiers refused to fire on the strikers at a small arms factory. A grenadier regiment has been removed from Moscow because it could not be trusted to fire on the people, and there are evidences elsewhere of the sympathy of the troops with the revolutionary movement. At Poltava, recently, several men were arrested for participation in a "Tolstoisian revolution." They made a demonstration and won over the other prisoners in the jail, who started a riot, overpowered their wardens and escaped.

DOW TAX COLLECTION.

All Evasions to be Looked After by Inspectors.

Columbus, March 19.—The administration measure providing for a better enforcement of the Dow tax law was introduced in the House Tuesday by Representative Cain, of Morgan Noble. His measure authorizes the inspectors employed by the dairy and food commissioners to ferret out all evasions of the Dow tax. It also makes possession of a government internal revenue license prima facie evidence of the sale of liquor. It also provides that ten per cent of the collections made under the proposed law shall be placed in the state treasury to defray the cost of collection. The bill is aimed at bawdy houses and other places where liquor is sold and the Dow tax is not paid.

Another important measure introduced yesterday was one by Representative Kimball, of Lake county. It authorizes the auditor of state to make examinations of public institutions of the state not less than six times a year, the examinations to be made without previous notice to the officers of the institutions.

PUERTO RICO'S CONTRIBUTION.

Handsome Sum for the McKinley Memorial.

Cleveland, March 19.—In a letter received today by Ryerson Ritchie, secretary of the McKinley National Memorial Association, from Governor Hunt, of Puerto Rico, it is stated that \$1,497.42 has been raised in the island for the McKinley memorial. No contribution was to be over ten cents, and the people responded promptly.

GROWTH OF BRAIN.

Dr. Eyman's Lecture at M. E. Church.

THE POWER OF TRANSMISSION.

Mental Growth Largely Due to

Environment — Comparison of the Descendants of Jonathan Edwards and Margaret Jukes—All Criminals Are Not Degenerates.

Dr. Eyman's lecture on "Normal versus Abnormal Brain Growth," was given last night at the First M. E. church before the Young Men's club and their friends to the number of about 225. Dr. Eyman's address was well received and made a profound impression on all present. The doctor said in part as follows:

"In these degenerate days when every person who commits a crime sets up as a defense that he is a degenerate, and blames his vicious tendencies upon his presumably innocent ancestors, it seems to me that a study of the normal growth and development of the intelligent faculties might be of interest. We are born with a brain, but we acquire knowledge. At birth the child can not be said to have any mind at all. We believe that all mental growth comes from without, therefore environment has much to do with the individual's intellectual status."

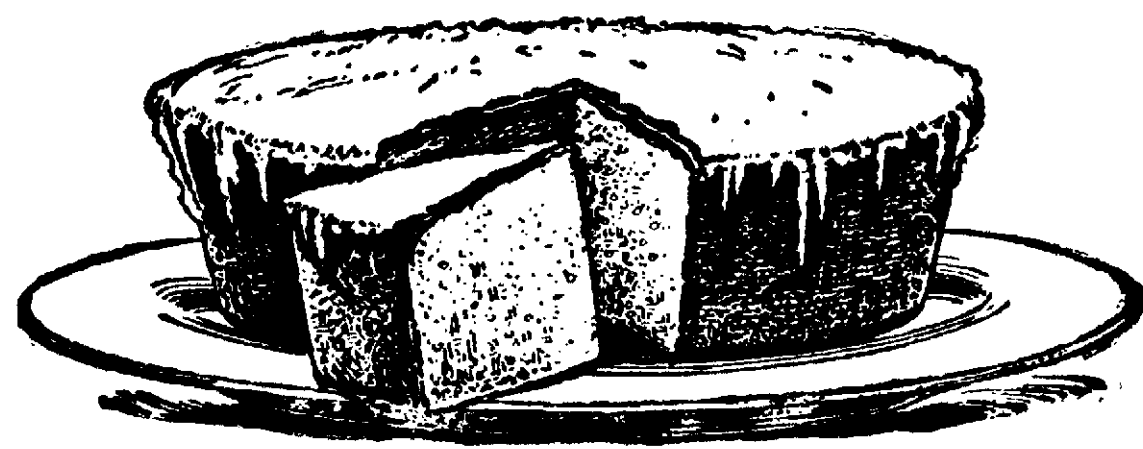
The doctor then proceeded to explain that it is not alone the environments which dominate him, independent of hereditary conditions, but that the very strongest factor in a man's development is that which he inherits from his ancestors. To prove this he compared the family of the great and good man Jonathan Edwards, with that of the notorious Jukes family. Margaret Jukes, going from her home in a retired village to one of the large cities, entered upon a life of profligacy. In about one hundred and seventy years the family of that wicked ancestress had cost the communities in which they lived \$1,250,000, as criminals and pauper. Three hundred and ten of her descendants spent their days in almshouses and similar places; one hundred and fifty were the victims of loathsome diseases, sixty were professional thieves, and fifty had gone down to the lowest depths possible for women to go.

On the other hand, as an illustration of the power of transmission and continuation of goodness, in about the same number of years the family of Jonathan Edwards had two hundred and eighty-five college graduates, sixty-five of whom became college professors, thirteen college presidents, one hundred lawyers and thirty judges.

Dr. Eyman then said: "The brain itself is inherited, but the acquirement of knowledge depends upon its healthy working, the surroundings and the opportunities for receiving ideas. The infant experiences certain sensations rather than perceptions of objects. Thus, when exposed to a strong light the child cries, but in the dark is soothed by being brought in view of a lighted candle; therefore, we affirm that there is but one elementary part of the mind, and that is bodily feeling, all other parts being matters of development. Now, it is evident that if all intellectuality depends upon the impressions carried to the brain, environment must necessarily play an important part in brain development. The street Arab, by continual association with degenerates, can scarcely fail to develop into a degenerate."

Dr. Eyman does not accept the doctrine that all criminals are degenerates, nor does he believe all degenerates to be criminals, but simply have an abnormal development of some particular portion of the brain. The author, the artist, the inventor, sometimes belong to this abnormal class. Neither does he believe in the Nordeau or Lombroso doctrine, that the world is degenerating from a high plane, but rather that through evolution is advancing upward from a lower plane. He attributes the apparent increase of the abnormal and defective classes to the constant pouring into the United States from other countries of the lower classes, and believes many of the motiveless crimes that are daily committed throughout the country are due to abnormal brain development or moral perversion.

The doctor does not claim that one can inherit insanity, but that the vulnerable brain cell structure is directly inherited from the weakened cell structure of the parent, whether caused by disease or dissipation. "Therefore," he says, "if a brain be abnormally developed we may have feebleness of will, inattention, predominance of emotion, lack of knowledge, absence of sympathy or interest in the world of humanity, atrophy of the action of duty and morality, all the



ROYAL Baking Powder is indispensable to the preparation of the finest cake, hot-breads, rolls and muffins.

Housekeepers are sometimes importuned to buy other powders because they are "cheap."

Housekeepers should stop and think. If such powders are lower priced, are they not inferior?

Is it economy to spoil your digestion to save a few pennies?

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 500 most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

Alum is used in some baking powders and in most of the so-called phosphate powders, because it is cheap, and makes a cheaper powder. But alum is a corrosive poison which, taken in food, acts injuriously upon the stomach, liver and kidneys.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 110 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

PRAISE FOR AMERICA.

Now the Equal of Old Civilized Countries.

Berlin, March 19.—A number of the papers here published editorials welcoming Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia back to Germany and sum up the results of his trip to the United States with great satisfaction. The Post says: "We must now cast overboard the old legends about American character and civilization. We must admit that beyond the sea, and almost in the sunlight of the most modern times, a people has grown up which in its peculiar character can make a just claim to be recognized as the equal of the old civilized countries. Henceforth our judgment of affairs in the United States should not be influenced and controlled by pictures from the wild West, of the California gold field, of New York gambling dens, or of the editorial rooms of the Arizona Kicker."

INTERSTATE INJUNCTIONS.

Action Will be Taken by Government Against Railroads.

Chicago, March 19.—Within a week legal action will be begun by the government against the railroads centering in Chicago, with a view to enjoining them from violation of the interstate commerce act.

W. A. Day, attorney for the interstate commerce commission, has held a conference with United States District Attorney Bethea, in which the general features of the contemplated prosecutions were discussed. It is said the action will take the form of bills for injunction against the various roads, the allegations of the bills being based upon evidence that was taken here by the commission on three recent hearings.

CARTOONS BARRED.

German Censor Cuts Out Lampposts on Henry's Visit.

London, March 19.—A dispatch to the Express from Berlin says that the censor has been kept busy by the recently-arrived American journals. Whole pages have been cut from comic papers so that the people of Berlin will not see the lamp posts on Prince Henry's visit.

A SILVER SOUVENIR.

Wells-Fargo Agents Received One Tuesday.

Charles L. Halter, local agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, Tuesday, which was the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the company, received a silver souvenir suggestive of the occasion. These souvenirs were sent to all the company's agents. They are the size of a dollar and on one side is an engraving showing the oldtime stage coach and horseback rider of 1862 and on the other the lightning express train of 1902.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Issued to Messrs. Thompson and Volkmar.

Building permits were today issued by City Clerk Seaman to Fred Thompson and A. D. Volkmar. Mr. Thompson will erect in Edwin street a frame dwelling of six rooms, 24x26 feet, the cost of which will be \$1,000. Mr. Volkmar's building will be a frame dwelling, 28x30 feet, in Clay street. It will cost \$750.

Thou hast strange notions for one so young a substitute to think that thou art the same as Rocky Mountain Tea, made by the Madison Medicine Co. 35c. Ask your druggist.

The Demand for

Building Material

has commenced with a rush. We have prepared for this by adding to our facilities for getting out

MILL WORK.

Send in your orders and we will fill them without delay.

We have everything in the line of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and interior finish.

Conrad, Dangler & Brown.

36 Clay St., Massillon, O.

Bel Phone No. 132.

Massillon Phone No. 2



PHOTOGRAPHY.

Franz Lenz, one of the most successful of the modern portrait painters of Germany, in a recent article on "Photography for the Painter," makes a very strong argument in favor of long exposure on portrait negatives. He takes the ground that the personality and characteristic expression of the sitter may not be truthfully obtained with the extremely rapid, shutter exposure so much in vogue, and that while of course there is a limit to the amount of mobility of features beyond which it is not safe to go there is, nevertheless, much to be gained by allowing the sitter to know when the exposure is about to be made, that his features may be relaxed and his limbs set in their natural pose. In this way he claims the features gradually assume a state of rest and that the exposure which has meantime been going on and which may extend from five to ten seconds will result in a more satisfactory likeness than if made at high speed.

Preservation of Negatives.

It is stated on good authority that to preserve negatives for any great length of time one thing is not sufficient, and that is nothing gained by having them more than ordinary strength. Removing the plate to a fresh bath of water strength after all traces of chlorides of silver have disappeared and following by careful washing renders the negatives in condition to keep indefinitely.

"Fuzziness" in Photos.

"Fuzziness" is the name given to the new school prints, sometimes called "soft" or "high art" photography. There are still many who prefer the distinct, sharp cut, human print of the perfect to the "fuzzy" or "fuzzy" creations of the "fuzzy" photographer. Photography at its best is mechanical, and "fuzziness" is but an attempt to imitate drawing in crayon or pastel or something else which is an art in reality.

The Talbot Steel Process.

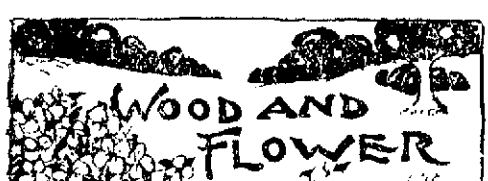
The principle of the Talbot steel process is a combination of the open hearth worked on the continuous process. The bath of molten metal in the furnace is raised up to a certain point, and then a portion of the steel is poured out, the change in the furnace being then made up to its normal strength by molten metal taken up in ladles from the adjoining blast furnaces and poured into the furnace. The furnace will be tapped or, rather, a portion of the steel will be taken from it at very short periods, probably about every four hours, and this will constitute a very rapid process of manufacture.

A Homemade Suit.

A writer reports in the English Mechanic that he could get no last made that suited his tender feet and says: "I filled a pair of canvas shoes with plaster of paris, and after it had set I cut away the tops of the shoes, trimmed the plaster casts and had iron lasts cast from the plaster ones. I then put the iron lasts into a pair of new boots which I could not wear, dampened the boot tops and hammered them gently, leaving them on the lasts until they dried. On taking them off I found them to be a perfectly comfortable fit, just like the old boots."

A Large Submarine Boat.

M. Goubet, the French submarine boat inventor, is now at work on the design of a boat to carry 200 persons to be used in the channel service across the strait of Dover. It is expected to make this trip in half a hour without the least inconvenience to the passengers, while with the present type of craft the trip is much longer and almost invariably rough.



Growing plants of whatever kind, even weeds, draw off into themselves the carbonic acid gas and often other noxious gases and give out oxygen in return. So a vacant lot covered with weeds growing weeds is much better for the public health and certainly is more pleasing to the eye than the bare ground, says a writer in Popular Science Monthly.

Weed investigation has also resulted in a great addition to the known foods of plants that will fertilize the soil. With regard to a score or more of valuable leguminous plants have been discovered in what were considered weeds, and hardly a year passes that new ones are not added to the list.

There are plants which make food for cattle and which when planted in poor soil improve it by taking from the atmosphere and the deep subsoil things which the surface soil needs. The manner in which they are known to improve poor soil forms a remarkable scientific discovery. Their roots extend into the stiffer and more compact subsoil, where no ordinary plant can reach, and after loosening and opening it up so that air and water can have action upon it suck up from below great quantities of potash salts and phosphoric acid. When these weeds are plowed under or die, these salts and acids are left near the surface, where they can be utilized by the cereals and root crops which live upon them.

For instance, wheat and potatoes flourish well where these weeds have gone before and done the work of getting the necessary food for them from the atmosphere and the air.

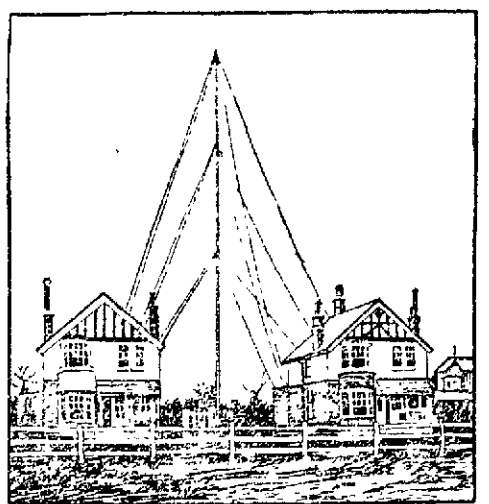
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Unique Institution Now In Full Swing In England.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of London has opened at Epsom-on-Sea, in Essex, a school for the teaching of wireless telegraphy, which is, says The Scientific American, the only institution of its kind in Great Britain, if not in the world.

The object of the school is not only to teach the would-be operator how to send and receive messages, but also to impart a technical knowledge of the instruments used. Indeed after passing a course of instruction at the school the student would not only be capable of taking entire charge of an instrument on board a vessel, but of working and equipping a station anywhere.

As all messages are sent by the Morse key, the first thing the pupil has



MARCONI SCHOOL OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AT EPSOM-ON-SEA, ENGLAND.

to do is to learn the new alphabet, and the first week is invariably spent in learning Morse until he can read and write it just as well as he can his conventional alphabet.

Then follows a course of instruction in the various instruments, their object and mechanism being fully explained. The pupils are also taught how to repair machines, make new parts and keep them in proper working order. The pupil is expected to be thoroughly acquainted with the system in the course of a month, though some remain in the school for a period of eight weeks. By that time they would be fully competent to go abroad and build stations on their own initiative in distant parts of the world.

After a scholar has thoroughly mastered the new alphabet and the technique of the instruments he is put in charge of the Epsom station and while in that capacity is absolutely responsible for all messages received and answered. He has also to make out a daily report to the London office and reply to all inquiries. Work commences at 9 o'clock and continues until 5:30 in the afternoon.

A New Use For Seaweed.

A cutlery journal has an article on seaweeds which would appear to open up great possibilities to the pickle manufacturer, says The New Century. It seems that seaweed is a most excellent article of diet and most beneficial in its action on the blood, which it purifies. It will cure nervousness and is good for rheumatism and gout. After eating seaweed the pores of the whole skin are stimulated, so that they open freely, while the iodine and sulphur contained in the seaweed escape.

Cosmic Dust.

It has often been claimed that the presence of nickel in dust is a sufficient criterion to distinguish it as of cosmic rather than terrestrial origin. It has lately been shown that nickel is found in root, and hence that nickeliferous dust may be terrestrial. Gallium also is found in all aluminum minerals, in many fine dusts, in many iron ores, in root and in atmospheric dust.

Cinematograph of Tidal Wave.

A cinematograph picture of the Severn bore, believed to be the first moving picture of a tidal wave, was exhibited by Dr. Vaughan Cornish at a meeting of the Royal Geographical society. The photograph is clear and sharp, and the peculiar motion of a tidal bore was accurately produced. The film is 150 feet long and contains 2,400 individual pictures.

Electroplated Doors.

Electroplated front doors are a new invention. You can have a front door that looks as if it were made of solid copper, brass or any other metal with bas-reliefs and fancy work all over it which will be cheaper, lighter and generally more desirable than it would if it were really solid. These doors are finished in wood first.

A New Smoke Consumer.

A new ingenious contrivance for consuming smoke is being utilized in Berlin. When applied to a furnace, it saves coal and consumes all the smoke. It has already been applied to several large engineering works in Germany with complete success. It is proposed to adopt the system throughout the naval service.

Novel Danger In the Alps.

The wire ropes fastened to some of the most dangerous places in the mountains of the Alps, while they form an important safeguard, have been found to present a new danger as well. They act as lightning conductors, and several tourists have been stunned.

Transmural Ventilation.

French scientific journals report that a small room renews its air through the walls in an hour, with 25 degrees difference between the outdoor and indoor temperature.

The Smallest Vertebrate.

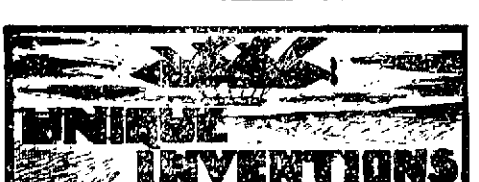
The Misticthys luzonensis of the Philippines averages a half inch in length. This fish is scooped up in quantities and used as food. It belongs to the goby family.



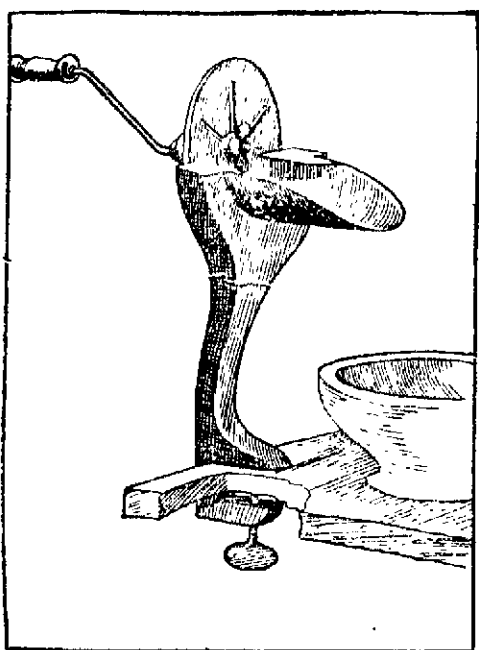
The chief function of a bed, says Anton Leister in G. O. Health, is to keep the proper bodily temperature during the night, just as the day clothing regulates that temperature during the day. If this principle be admitted, then follow certain deductions—the amount of bedding, as of clothing, must change with the seasons and with the extremes of temperature from day to day; the bedding, like the clothing, should be porous to admit air to the skin and to emit skin emanations; bedding must not be excessive in quantity, or, like excessive clothing, it will debilitate the skin and weaken the body; the bedding, like the clothing, must be distributed over the body not equally in amount, but according to the physiologic needs of the different parts of the body as to temperature and circulatory and respiratory stimulation.

This last is the most important point of all, but also the point that has been altogether disregarded. The bed, as usually made with heavy mattress, quilts, etc., absorbs and retains all the body heat and before morning becomes practically a dry "hot pack," applied to the spine and cerebellum. Even if the covering blankets are light and porous the heated mass of material below acts as a heavy pad of wool or felt worn on the spine during the day, greatly overheating that important part of the body.

From this nightly unequal heating of the parts of the body, from the constant overheating of the spine, there result various temporary or chronic physiologic disturbances—broken sleep, increased rate and tension of the pulse, a general weakening of the system from cerebral and spinal congestion and debilitation and other bad effects. Theory points to a bed of the same texture and thickness below as above. Actual practice has shown that this desired result is best attained by a spring wire bottom (sheet, not the upright evils), with porous blankets laid on it, just enough thickness to prevent chilling from below. In this way the heat from below can be regulated as well as from above. The overheating of spinal and cerebral nerve centers, with resulting injurious unbalanced circulation, is prevented.



Frederick Snedentrop of Lima, Mo., has invented a device for cutting or grating vegetables which is described in a recent number of The Scientific American. The vegetable cutter comprises an upright carrying at its top a tray open at the front and rear. The upright is attached to a table by means of a clamping device carried at the bot-



VEGETABLE CUTTING MACHINE.

tom of the upright. A disklike cutter for slicing cabbages, potatoes or the like is carried on a spindle, having a bearing in an arm on the upright. By means of a crank the spindle is turned, and with it the disk cutter. The disk is formed with radial slots, and one wall of each slot is turned outward toward the tray to form cutting blades. Another form of disk can be used, provided with openings, the walls of which are extended inward to form grating surfaces. This device being designed for the grating of horseradish, coconut or the like.

The vegetable is held by one hand in the tray and against the disk, the crank being turned by the other hand. An inwardly turned lip prevents the upward movement of the vegetable in the tray. By means of this device vegetables are rapidly prepared for table use.

Artificial Marble.

Imitation marble is obtained by mixing oxide of magnesium with chloride of magnesium, the former being obtained by burning the mineral called "magnesite" and the latter by treating the oxide with hydrochloric acid. Artificial marble is also produced from ordinary plaster of paris hardened by an admixture of borax and certain other ingredients and agreeably colored with mineral oxides. For this purpose the oxides of iron and copper are sometimes employed.

How Starch Is Formed.

Deherain and Dupon in Nature announce their discovery of the method by which starch is formed in grain. They show that the stalks which remain green when the other parts of the plant have dried up decompose the carbonic acid of the atmosphere and form carbohydrates that accumulate in the grain as starch. This late production of starch is abundant if the stalks do not dry up prematurely.

RESTORES THE APPETITE.

Carbonic Acid Put to a Very Novel Use.

The Vienna correspondent of the New York World recently sent the following to his paper:

An Austrian doctor has discovered a means for giving sick people an appetite. The remedy consists in the application of carbonic acid at very low temperatures, between 100 and 120 degrees F. below freezing point.

Carbonic acid under certain conditions freezes to a kind of snow, and, although it is so excessively cold, it can be held in the hand, because a thin layer of gas forms itself over the skin and prevents the carbonic acid snow from touching it. If the snow is rubbed into the skin, it scalds, and the skin takes the appearance of having been burned. When ether is added, the snow takes a temperature of 140 degrees F.

Carbonic acid, which can be bought everywhere, is put into a bag of strong brown holland, is tied up and laid upon the stomach. It melts very slowly and retains its extraordinary temperature during several hours.

Though most patients like to feel the bag on the stomach, a large layer of cotton wool can be inserted between the skin and the bag, which should be applied half an hour before meals. After five days' treatment the patient should begin to have a good appetite. Those who know the miseries caused by the inability of sickly children or consumptive persons to take nourishment will understand the importance of this discovery.

Mowing Under Water.

As is generally known, the water hyacinth and certain varieties of grass grow so luxuriantly in many southern lakes, bayous and rivers as to seriously obstruct navigation. A Pennsylvania inventor, after having had the problem brought to his attention, devised a "water mower," which appears to be quite effective in destroying these water plants. The apparatus weighs about seventy-five pounds and is attached to the side of a rowboat. The cutter bar is carried in a horizontal position about a foot below the surface of the water, the knife being driven from the end with a vibrating lever or sway bar. It is operated by hand.

Temperature of the Sun.

Professor Charles Wilson has announced to the Royal society a new determination of the temperature of the sun, which, with due allowance for slight unavoidable errors, is placed at 6,200 degrees centigrade (11,192 F.). If the probable absorption of the sun's radiated heat by its own atmosphere is allowed for, the mean temperature of the sun's body is placed at 6,600 degrees centigrade. Professor Wilson started his calculations almost ten years ago.

Snapshot X Ray Apparatus.

An X ray photograph can now be taken in one second, instead of the tedious and exhausting exposure of from half an hour to sometimes two hours. This is the invention of Dr. H. P. Pratt of Chicago. One of the greatest features of the new discovery is the aid it gives the surgeon in critical cases, when a patient is very ill or nervous, and long exposures frequently resulted badly.

Lunar Volcanic Activity.

The unsolved problems of astronomy are legion. For instance, we do not yet know whether the nearest of all celestial bodies, the moon, is absolutely dead and abandoned or not. Within three months past one astronomer, M. Charbonneau of Meudon, has seen, as he and his assistants aver, an active volcano on the moon, with clouds of dust or vapor floating over it.

Bones and Character.

Strength of bone structure is said to be allied to honesty and reliability of mind. The prominent bones in Lincoln's face and body are cited to prove the bone honesty theory. The physiologists say that large men whose bones bear a full proportion to the other parts of their bodies will be found to be decided, firm, honest and enduring.

A New Rifle.

A new rifle has recently been tested at the Flammé range, in England. The striker is almost entirely concealed within the bolt. It receives its energy from a hammer operated by a flat spring, both hammer and spring being within the lock. Unlocking the bolt cocks the gun. The rifle's action is very rapid.

Health Giving Scents.

All the citrine scents—bergamot, no. 1, orange flower water—are refreshing and in a degree stimulating if properly prepared. To make a lasting perfume some animal base is essential—musk, civet or ambergris. If the base is too strong, it makes the flower scent curiously irritant.

Mirror as Railroad Adjunct.

A patent was recently issued to Lewis B. Clark, track foreman at the Belle dockyards of the Consolidated road at New Haven, Conn. He is a civil engineer and has made an instrument for aligning the gauging tracks by an ingenious arrangement of mirrors.

Stockings of Paper.

Paper stockings are shortly to come on the market. The paper, it is said, is twisted into a sort of twine, roughened on the surface to present a soft and woolly appearance and then knitted into hose.

Complexion and Iron.

M. Floresco finds that there is a relation between the amount of iron in the liver of animals and the color of skin and hair, the dark having twice the amount of that of white animals.

Dr. Greene, Discoverer of DR. GREENE'S NERVURA Gives Advice Absolutely Free.

Call on DR. GREENE, or write to him personally at his office, 101 Fifth Avenue, New York City. He is a successful specialist on all nervous diseases resulting from overwork or excesses of any kind. Advice free.

SPECIAL PRICE Armour Star Hams Regular Price 14c a lb. Special Price 12½c. S. F. WEFLE

ESTERBROOK'S PENS

THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM. THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. 20 John St., New York.

Send 10 cents for 12 assorted pens.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

P. & O. Passenger Trains												Oct. 27, 1901			
Schedule of Passenger Trains-Continued															
Westward.															
	21	9	31	15	7	43	21								
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.								
Pittsburgh	7:30	3:35	6:30	6:40											
Cleveland Falls	8:00	3:58	7:26	6:54											
Uniontown	8:15	4:13		8:01											
Salmon	8:58	4:44		8:08											
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F. H. MYERS WINS EASILY.

Fourth Ward Saloon-keeper for Councilman.

ONLY CONTEST OF ELECTION.

James Wooley, in the Third Ward, Also Nominated for Councilman by the Democrats—There Will be No Contest for Member of the Board of Education.

The only contest of the Democratic primary election, Saturday, was for the nomination for councilman in the fourth ward. The vote follows: Frank H. Myers, 110; J. R. Geis, 29; Charles Bartholemey, 32; Harry H. Parnacott, 15.

Though there were no contests, a hundred or so Democrats outside of the fourth warders insisted on voting. The complete ticket as nominated follows:

For mayor—Bernard Bell.
For councilmen—First ward, C. M. Whitman; second, Adrian P. Howard; third James Woolley; fourth, Frank H. Myers.

For assessors—First ward, (none nominated); second, Peter Gannon, jr.; third, Kimball Garing; fourth, Peter Schneider.

For member of the board of education—Cyrus Stoner.

For township clerk—W. A. Sonnenhalter.

For township trustee—John Boerner.

For justices of the peace—Henry B. Sibila, George Frantz.

For ditch supervisor—Edmund Stark.

For road supervisors—District 2, Samuel Lonas; 3, Andrew Smith; 5, J. Sewier; 6, August Brann; 7, Anthony Richard; 8, J. Rigger; 9, Leonard Gerstmaier; 10, S. S. Gerber.

Two of the councilmanic candidates, Frank H. Myers and James Woolley, are saloonkeepers.

There is to be no contest for board of education this year. Two members are to be elected, and each side has but one candidate.

NOT ON THE BILLS.

Sensitive Canal Doverites Upset by a Play.

The "Railroad Jack Comedy Company," passed through the city this morning enroute from Canal Dover to Orville, in charge of Business Manager Edwin Hoyt. "There was lots of excitement at Dover Saturday night which was not down on the programme," said Mr. Hoyt. "The iron workers from the union will always occupy the gallery in the opera house with their sympathizers, while below them are the non-union men and supporters called 'black sheep' by the union men. At a certain part of the show the villain makes a proposal to the tramp and the tramp in reply using the following words: 'Bah! Bah! You're a black sheep.' This furnished the union men an opportunity to yell at the expense of the non-union men. The non-union men, or 'black sheep,' as they are called, retaliated in kind, and a riot immediately ensued. The curtain was rung down, police were called in and the leaders of each crowd were placed under arrest.

"After this the show proceeded until a place was reached where the villain hands the tramp \$10 to depart for distant climes. The tramp accepts and replies, 'Agreed, I'll buy myself a plug hat, new suit of clothes and run for mayor of Canal Dover.' Now it so happens that the candidates for mayor of this town, one a union and the other a non-union man, were present. Supporters of each immediately began to cheer for their respective candidates and a second riot occurred. During the melee revolvers and knives were flashed until policemen and deputies placed some twenty-five of the leaders under arrest. As a result of this riot Canal Dover is considerably stirred up."

WHEAT LOOKS FINE.

Indications Point to an Excellent Crop.

The snow has left the wheat in this section in excellent condition. The general prediction for the state is a 60 per cent crop, but hereabouts the crop will be much greater. Cold weather closely following wet weather sometimes results in damage to the wheat, but it is not thought that the recent changes have been severe enough to do any injury.

There's no beauty in all the land, That can with her face compare. Her lips are red, her eyes are bright, She takes Rocky Mountain Tea at night.

Ask your druggist.

HE IS IN CLEVELAND.

A. J. Kittinger Boldly Returns to Ohio.

A. J. Kittinger, of Canal Fulton, who left that place after some alleged financial irregularities, a year ago, has turned up in Cleveland. He has been in Kansas City since leaving Fulton, and only recently went to Cleveland. Mrs. Kittinger and children joined Kittinger at Cleveland Sunday. They have been visiting in Fulton for some time past. Kittinger is well known in Massillon, having figured in various gambling difficulties which were carried to the courts.

AGED, 84 YEARS; IN OFFICE, 36.

Squire Goshorn Oldest Justice in the State.

IS IN MASSILLON TODAY.

The Late McKinley Was One of the Many Great Men Who Practiced in Squire Goshorn's Court—Mr. Goshorn Clerk of School Board Also—Ardent Faith Curist.

Squire A. W. Goshorn, of Bethlehem township, clerk of the Navarre board of education, is in Massillon today, for the purpose of getting information on some subjects arising in connection with the proposed bond issue for the purpose of raising money to build an addition to the Navarre school house.

Squire Goshorn, in point of years and experience, is the oldest justice of the peace in Ohio. He is 84 years old, and has served twelve terms of three years each. The late President William McKinley, when practicing in the county, frequently appeared before him. Squire Goshorn is renowned for his fund of general knowledge, historical, biographical and philosophical. He is still a great reader, his eyesight continuing to be excellent, and his memory does not play him tricks. He talks easily from personal recollection of events which occurred more than half a century ago, and he does not make mistakes in his names or dates.

Squire Goshorn is an ardent faith curist. He was of the opposite belief till a few years ago. Meeting with an accident, his hip was badly injured, irreparably, the surgeons said. He was quite helpless. One day Mr. Goshorn, as a last resort, decided to go to the Dowie institute. In less than three weeks he returned healed of his hurt.

"Dr. Dowie is a much wronged and persecuted man," remarked Squire Goshorn. "I do not believe that he is mercenary. I know that he is not vicious. He carries on his work conscientiously, earnestly and without thought of earthly reward. I have seen him make the sick well. He does not claim to be able to do anything himself. It is the prayer that heals. He laid his hands on me and prayed, and I became free from pain and slept soundly through the night for the first time in months. I saw him touch a deaf woman's ears while he prayed one day, and the woman's hearing came back. Seeing is believing. I have seen. I don't believe Dr. Dowie cares a rap for money."

TRYING OUT A HORSE.

Firemen Making Test of Bad Bob's Successor.

The council's fire committee has placed at the central engine house the new horse which it was recently authorized to purchase to replace Bob, the bad actor. The horse has been partially tried out, and has shown some qualities that recommend it. The chief, however, says it is too early to judge of the horse's fitness. The horse is from the farm of Peter Graber.

OBITUARY.

MRS. CHRISTINA SCHRADER.

Mrs. Christina Schrader, aged 74 years, died at her home in Lawrence township on Sunday. Mrs. Schrader was born in Bavaria and but recently moved to Lawrence township. Her illness began four years ago. The funeral will take place Wednesday at 9:30 a.m. from her late home. Interment will be made in St. Mary's cemetery.

NEARBY TOWNS.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, March 17.—Henry Berar, Edward Rosche, Jesse James and Frank Leonard, of this place, left the Pennsylvania station at Massillon Sunday morning for Seattle, Wash. They expect to work in the West.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

MAN CAN LOVE BUT ONCE.

May Marry Twice, But There is Only One Love.

SERMON OF FATHER KAEMPKER.

Rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church Preaches the First of a Series of Sermons on Matrimony—Man Should Not Consider Money Only in Marriage—Such Marriages Unhappy.

The Rev. H. V. Kaempker, rector of St. Mary's Catholic church, Sunday evening preached the first of a series of sermons on marriage. The church was crowded, people of all denominations being present.

"Marriage is the most sacred of human institutions," said Father Kaempker. "It had received the divine blessing of God, and only God can break the bonds which He has joined. In some cases where a woman is once divorced and then remarries she becomes a slave. The Catholic church stands today as the only church of Jesus Christ which protects women against this slavery. It does not grant divorce. Some persons may ask, 'Isn't the church cruel for not granting a divorce to an unhappy couple?' I reply no! The church grants separation but it cannot break what God has united and given his divine blessing. Even the judges and politicians shudder as they see the long lists of divorces. The legislative departments of our country are endeavoring to suppress Mormonism in some of our Western states. But what can you call that which is prevailing throughout our country. The custom of some men of living with a woman a short time, then getting an easy divorce and soon marrying another woman. This again soon repeats itself. Only the messenger of death from God himself can really separate man and wife. In order that there may not be so many divorce cases in the years to come it will be necessary for the young men and the young women to consider the question of marriage with great deliberation and to ascertain whether or not they desire to make life companions of each other."

Man can love but one woman in a lifetime, said Father Kaempker. He may marry a second time, but there can be but one love. In the hands of the young man thinking of marriage, he said, there are happiness and misery, and where marriage proves a chapter of human misery the sufferers, in most cases, are themselves at fault. The happiest marriages, as a rule, are those of persons of the same age and of equal social standing. Man should not consider money only, said Father Kaempker, for such marriages usually result unhappily, as the millionaires of the country whose marrying is to keep wealth in certain families show by their many divorce cases. The public dance or the theater is not the place to look for a wife. Religion, he said, should be considered by young people in marrying, for to be of the same faith makes the union happier.

Thou hast strange notions for one so young a substitute to think that thou art the same as Rocky Mountain Tea, made by the Madison Medicine Co. 35c. Ask your druggist.

DEATH OF JUDGE WELKER.

One of Wayne County's Most Distinguished Citizens.

Judge Martin Welker died at his home in Wooster Saturday afternoon, aged 83 years, after a brief illness. Mr. Welker was admitted to the bar in 1840, and in 1851 was elected judge of the common pleas court of the Sixth district, serving five terms. He was elected and served as lieutenant-governor of Ohio with the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, but declined a re-nomination after serving two years. He was elected to congress in 1864 and served in the 39th, 40th and 41st congress. In November, 1873, President Grant appointed him district judge of the United States for the Northern district of Ohio. He served with great distinction on the bench until 1889, when, having reached the age of 70 years, he retired.

If You Could Look

into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Trouble, Coughs and Colds, etc. 25c. Write to S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

Mark Twain's Cousin,

G. C. Clemens, of Topeka, Kan., the noted constitutional lawyer, who bears so striking a resemblance to Mark Twain, (Samuel B. Clemens) that he is frequently taken for the original Mark, is a man of deep intellect and wide experience. He is considered one of the foremost lawyers in this country. In a recent letter to the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Mr. Clemens says:

"* * * Personal experience and observation have thoroughly satisfied me that Dr. Miles' Nerve Tonic contains true merit, and is excellent for what it is recommended."

Mr. Norman Waltrip, Sup. Pres. Bankers' Fraternal Society, Chicago, says:

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills

are invaluable for headache and all pain. I had been a great sufferer from headache until I learned of the efficacy of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Now I always carry them and prevent recurring attacks by taking a pill when the symptoms first appear."

Sold by all Druggists.
Price, 25c. per Box.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

CANDIDATE CARDS.

Isaac H. Smith, of Alliance, is announced as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Please announce the name of Marlin F. Severist of Alliance, Ohio, as candidate for County Commissioner, subject to decision of Republican primaries, to be held in spring of 1902.

The name of Jacob Shengle of Osnaburg, is announced as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primary.

James C. Burnheimer, of Canton, is announced as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Please announce the name of Dr. Frank W. Gavin, of Canton, O., as a candidate for office of Coroner of Stark County, subject to the decision of Republican primaries in spring of 1902.

J. M. Howenstine, of Howenstine, O., is announced as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Kindly announce the name of Dr. Charles E. Seitz, of Canton, formerly of New Berlin, for the nomination of Coroner at the coming Republican primaries.

William A. Sonnenhalter is a candidate for re-election as township clerk. Perry township, second term.

PROMOTION FOR HENRY.

Will Command a Double Squadron Next Year.

Berlin, March 17.—Admiral Prince Henry, after completing the fleet maneuvers during the coming summer, will resign the command of the first squadron, which he has held for two years. The only possible command is that of the double squadron maneuvers, which have hitherto been conducted under a general inspector of the navy. It is expected that Henry will be in command of the double squadron next year. Emperor William has ordered the battleships Wuerttemberg and Baden to appear before Cuxhaven next Tuesday, to welcome Henry upon his return to Germany on board the steamer Deutschland.

A MINE EXPLOSION.

Baltimore, March 17.—Ten men have been imprisoned, and probably killed, by an explosion in a mine near Fairmont, W. Va.

POOR BENJ. HALL.

Suffers Severely for Alleged Offense.

IS PUBLICLY REPRIMANDED.

Hall Said to Have Worked on an Idle Day at Tally-ho Mine—Sent to Convention and Receives One "Roasting"—Returns to His Constituents and Receives Another.

In accordance with instructions received at the recent convention, in this city, Robert Legg, of East Greenville, sub-district president of the United Mine Workers, went to the Tally-ho mine, near North Lawrence, to investigate the report that men were working on idle days. The mine committee explained to him that but one man was charged with working on an idle day—Benjamin Hall, who was the mine's delegate in the recent convention. It was stated that Mr. Hall had been sent to the convention for that reason, the officers of the union having been posted that it was he who had violated the idle day rule, as had been intimated. Hall was publicly reprimanded.

The delegates from the other mines have nearly all made their reports by this time. At the Gise mine, where it is claimed, machine miners have become labor contractors by employing men for \$1.50 to do work that yields much more, an investigation is now being made by Executive Board Members J. F. Harney and Jacob Gerstmaier.

William Morgan, national executive board member, now doing missionary work among the non-union miners of West Virginia, writes hopefully of the situation at that place. The Clarksburg district will doubtless be the scene of his labors for some months to come.

DAILY IS DIVORCED.

Decree Issued at Wooster Saturday.

Russell Daily, formerly of this city, was granted a divorce from his wife, at Wooster, Saturday. Mrs. Daily is now in Massillon. Daily was formerly a C. & W. railway fireman. He was also employed by Russell & Company for a time.

Read the "want" columns daily.

Strikes a Rich Find.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes E. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles, that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family. Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by Z. T. Baltzly."

Night Was Her Terror.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood. But, when all other medicines failed, I took \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, which wholly cured me and I gained 35 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

A Horrible Outbreak

"Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head," writes C. D. Ishill, of Morgantown, Tenn., "but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Piles. Only 25 cents at Z. T. Baltzly's."

Working 24 Hours a Day.

There's no rest for these tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always busy, curing Tired Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever and Ague. They banish Sick Headaches, drive out Malaria. Never gripe or weaken. Small, taste nice, work wonders. Try them. 25c at Z. T. Baltzly's.

REDUCED RATES

West and Northwest via Pennsylvania Lines.

One way second-class colonist tickets to the West and Northwest, will be sold at special fares via Pennsylvania Lines, during March and April, 1902. Particular information about fares, through time and other details will be furnished upon application to Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines. J. A. Shumaker, agent.

A Safe Cure for Headache.

Have you ever felt depressed after taking a Headache Remedy, and do you know that if it contained a Heart Tonic it would cure without that depression? Clinie Headache Wafers are a Heart Tonic, never depress, never fail, best and safest cure in the world. Easy taken. Absolutely harmless. 10 cents all druggists.

Reduced Rates to the West

Commencing March 1st and on any thereafter, until April 30th, 1902, the Wisconsin Central Ry. will sell Section tickets from Chicago to points in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, at greatly reduced rates. For detailed information inquire of nearest Ticket Agent or address: L. D. CAMPBELL, D. P. A., 219 Free Building, Cincinnati, O., or JAS. C. FOSTER, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

Rheumatic Warped Limbs.

To suffer the most excruciating pains, to lose the use of limbs, and to have the joints swollen and disfigured is the lot of the victim of rheumatism.

Uric acid in the blood is the cause of rheumatism. If the kidneys are active, they remove the uric acid. That is their special work. If, on the other hand, the kidneys are deranged, there is sure to be uric acid in the blood and rheumatic pain through the body.

No amount of liniment will ever cure rheumatism. It sometimes relieves, but cure can only be brought about by setting the kidneys right.

The most effective kidney remedy known to man is Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They cure

A. W. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

One pill a dose. 25c. a box at all dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by E. S. Craig.

THE BEE HIVE

Spring Dress Goods and Silks.

The New Purchases are all in, and We Invite You to Come and See Them.

A Great Collection of New Weaves and Colorings.

An unusually large showing of almost everything to be had in dress Goods and Silks, awaits you here. We bought heavily and provided wide choice for you in all the leading fabrics for Skirts, Waists and dresses. It will be to your interest to see our displays.

SPRING DRESS FABRICS.

A full line of colors in Ettamines, Voiles, all wool Batistes, Silk and Wool Crepes, Read's Lansdowne, Broadcloths, Venetians, Brilliantines, Etc.

As usual, we show a complete line of the ever popular JAMESTOWNS in all the new weaves and in the latest colorings for spring.

HOPSACKING CANSVAS for Skirts and Dresses in all the leading shades, 48 inches wide, 98c yard.

ALL WOOL CRASHES—the new material for Skirts and Suits in tan and gray mixtures, 54 inches wide, \$1.00 per yard.

CLAY SERGES—Beautiful goods in gray and castor shades, 45 inches wide, worth 75c at 50c yd.

A Special Purchase of BLACK DRESS GOODS, 36 inches wide, figures and broads,—very exceptional value at 29c yard.

We show an extensive line of everything new in DRESS TRIMMINGS, Laces, Appliques, Galloons, and Fancy Braids and Buttons.

THE NEW SILKS.

Cheney Bros.' Foulards, the most beautiful fabric shown this season. On display here in all the latest designs and color effects. Prices, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.39.

WAISTS SILKS—Fancy Taffetas and Louisines—a very choice selection of all the new things for the season at 69c to \$2.00 per yard.

A complete showing of new and pretty designs in New Foulards with Satin Finish at 59c and 75c.

WASH SILKS—Kai-Kis, Habutais, etc. in cords and stripes. A full line of the leading shades and white at 39c and 50c.

See our collection of TAFFETA SILKS in white and colors. 69c and 85c.

PONGEE will be much in favor. We have them in plain colors and with embroidered spots and figures. 85c to \$1.25 yd.

Grenadines. Quite the thing for elegant gowns this season. Black the favorite, 98c to \$4.00 yd.

PRETTY WAIST SILKS in fancy stripes and in all colors, worth \$1.00 at 69c.

NEARBY TOWNS.

GREEN OAK.

Green Oak, March 19.—Surveyors passed through here last week. Their intentions were not learned.

A carpet rag sweep was held at the home of C. S. Singhaas last week, Mrs. Ward Blosser being the champion sewer.

Lem Garver will work for William Weaver during the coming summer.

The farmers have been busy the past two weeks making maple syrup.

Mrs. Anthony Arnold will build an addition to her house this spring.

Joy and Vance McDowell, of Orrville, were Sunday visitors at Albert Arnold's.

The Green Oak school will close Friday of this week.

NEWMAN.

Newman, March 19.—James and Joseph Ralston were Sunday visitors at Sherodsville.

The Rev. O. E. Hall, of Massillon, continues his meetings in our local church every Thursday evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

The edict has gone forth that Commissioner General of Immigration Terrence V. Powderly is to be superseded by Frank P. Sargeant, of the Railway Firemen's organization.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Herbst, of Urban Hill, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Farmer, of North Lawrence, spent Sunday with the Leavens family, of the Williamson farm.

Mrs. L. H. DeHoff is convalescing from a mild attack of typhoid fever.

The miners' settlement at the Massillon conference meets the approval of our miners generally.

It was amazing to say the least to watch the Democrats endeavoring to trot out some Republican to contend for the nomination against the Hon. R. W. Taylor for congress. This looks too much like the burglar who contemplates breaking into one's house giving advice as to the security of one's doors. Congressman Taylor is a Republican representative and is fast making his mark. "We love him all the more for the enemies he has made" in the straightforward manner in which he has discharged his public duty.

GENOA.

Genoa, March 19.—The warm weather and rain are making the wheat look well in this vicinity.

Farmers are busy gathering and boiling the sweets from the maple.

Miss Elva Marchand visited in Massillon over Sunday.

The Genoa literary society will close next Friday night, March 21.

Easter exercises will be held at Richville March 30.

Miss Olga Lester has been ill with lung fever.

Mrs. Dr. Wallace visited her sister at Massillon last week.

RIVERDALE.

Riverdale, March 18.—Wheat fields in this section at present are looking well and prospects for a good crop are better than for a few years past.

Harry Cornell will assist Frank Vandoren on his farm this summer.

Miller & Leichter moved their saw mill last week to the Baker woods, near Blough church.

Beck Bros. purchased a general purpose horse of August Kinsley last week.

Walter Beck attended the Boxwell examination at Canton Saturday.

Mr. Lappen, of Bolivar, rural mail deliverer, made his first trip through here Saturday. Several people failed to put up boxes on account of the short notice received. Temporary boxes will be put up till new ones can be procured.

Russell Mase, son of Frank Mase, is ill and is receiving medical attention from Dr. Garrett, of Bolivar.

J. P. Beasel and Jess Malunt shipped two boat loads of wood to the glass works at Massillon last week.

Horse and cattle buyers report prices scarce and also cattle.

A young man passed through this vicinity a few days ago representing himself to be a disabled U. S. soldier, stating that he had been wounded in an engagement at Puerto Rico. It has been learned recently that he is a convict from the Stark county workhouse and is trying to get sympathy and free boarding.

SONNENBERG.

Sonnenberg, March 18.—Wheat looks pretty well at present.

Farmers are busy sowing clover seed and boiling maple molasses.

George Gerber, teacher at the Boone school house, will close his winter term of school on Friday.

News has reached here that Edwin Amstutz, near McQuaid's, died Saturday evening. The deceased had been ill since last November. Interment will take place at the New Salem church.

Wilson Hoffstetter while sawing wood at Abraham Tschantz's farm, had his leg broken by a log falling on it. Dr. H. Y. Roebuck reduced the fracture.

Noah Bixler will build an addition to his barn next summer.

Mrs. Kate Hoffstetter had a public sale on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wetty were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Moser on Sunday.

There will be "literary" at the

Beall school house next Saturday evening; admission ten cents.

CAMPBREEK.

Campbreek, March 18.—Elmer Lounhart visited friends in Coshocton county part of last week.

Mrs. Harvey Warstler visited friends in Canton last Saturday.

J. Beck will go to San Francisco, Cal., where he expects to build a restaurant in partnership with his uncle.

R. E. Pfouts visited at J. C. Keller's residence last Sunday.

Miss Tracie Snyder visited at J. A. Poorman's residence last Sunday and Monday.

The Rev. W. S. Adams held services at Cross Roads last Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

The funeral of Miss Ella Kipfer, aged 9 years 11 months, who died last Tuesday, was conducted at Cross Roads last Friday by the Rev. Mr. W. S. Adams.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

West Brookfield, March 20.—Mr. and Mrs. John Watts spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. David Watts.

The Misses Esther Ralston, Goldie Ralston and Nina Miller spent Sunday with friends in Canton.

Miss Ethel Rienoch is on the sick list.

A measuring social will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, on Wednesday evening, March 26. An invitation is extended to all to come and enjoy the measuring and a free lunch.

The Rev. Mr. Adair will preach in the M. E. church Sunday evening.

CANAL FULTON.

Canal Fulton, March 20.—The town board of education, last week, paid the last of the thirty-two bonds, issued sixteen years ago, to secure money for the construction of the schoolhouse. Each of these bonds had a face value of \$500. The one just paid was held by Lamprecht Brothers Company, of Cleveland. The interest amounted to \$12.50. There are still outstanding, however, funding bonds to the amount of \$2,500, none of which come due till in 1903. These bonds were issued some time ago to pay running expenses.

Mrs. Curtis Miller and children, and Mrs. S. E. Kurtz and children, of Massillon, were thrown from a surrey at the Cherry street canal bridge, at 11 o'clock Friday night, while returning home from the Masonic banquet. The surrey upset, one wheel having caught in the iron arch of the bridge. No one was injured. Mr. Miller, who was walking home, fortunately, was near at hand, and prevented the horse from getting away. Dr. Dissinger and C. M. Shater assisted in righting things. The carriage was not damaged.

Peter Niehter, now at the home of his mother, in this place, is slowly recovering from injuries sustained in a fall from a Nickel Plate railway train, at Bellevue recently. Mr. Niehter is employed as a conductor on the road, and he was hurt while on duty.

Samuel Biler, jr., has purchased an interest in the works and business of the Fulton Tool Company, and will hereafter be identified with that concern in the capacity of office man and traveling representative.

The Imperial band held a rehearsal the other day, and Director Mitzel found it in excellent condition. Robert Myers, a Massillon colored boy, who accompanied Bert Campbell, the bass drummer, to town, did the snare drum work.

The sixteenth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Morrow was celebrated in their commodious suite of rooms, Tuesday evening, March 18. A number of invited guests were present who extended congratulations and best wishes to the host and hostess.

Deserted by her husband, heart-broken and in straitened circumstances, Mrs. James D. Donahay, the wife of a glassblower, is now at the Ploom residence, in South Erie street.

Donahay left Massillon March 12, telling his wife he was going to St. Louis to seek employment. Since he has left Mrs. Donahay says she has found letters of the endearing kind, signed "Sadie" among the property left behind by her husband, and from them she has learned enough to convince her that Donahay went away with another woman and that he has gone for good. Who "Sadie" may be Mrs. Donahay does not know positively, though she suspects she is a woman who recently came to Massillon from Wheeling.

"I had been absent from Massillon for a couple of weeks visiting in the East," said Mrs. Donahay. "When I returned a week ago I noticed that Mr. Donahay was not acting as usual, and I was not surprised when he announced that he intended leaving. We had always lived happily till a week ago. I never expect to see my husband again."

The Donahays have lived in Massillon but a few months, having come here from New Jersey. They are both very young. They have been married four years. There are no children. Mrs. Donahay has no near relatives.

HUSBAND IS GONE.

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There will be "literary" at the

PLANING MILL BURNED DOWN.

Loss About Ten Thousand Dollars.

TELEPHONES ARE ORDERED OUT.

Fifty-three Canton Physicians Will Take Out Their Bell Phones Unless the Company Removes Them Before 9 O'clock on the First Day of April.

Canton, March 19.—The large planing mill and wood working shop of Charles Ite & Son, in the rear of No. 1819 South Market street, was destroyed by fire Tuesday evening. The frame building was razed to the ground and practically all the machinery completely lost. The fire was discovered about 7:30 o'clock and a general alarm turned in. By the time the department arrived the entire plant was enveloped in flames and the principal work of the firemen was to prevent adjacent dwellings from catching on fire from the sparks carried for blocks by a strong wind from the northwest. The flames caused by the burning frame work could be seen for several miles and attracted a large crowd to the fire. The stock was the property of the Bucher & Gibbs Plow Company. Mr. Ite estimates his loss at \$5,000 while the loss to the Bucher & Gibbs Plow Company will amount to several thousand dollars. The plant was partially insured.

The majority of the sixty physicians of this city met Tuesday evening at the city hall to hear the report of the committee which has been soliciting physicians on the telephone question. The doctors have decided, according to their resolutions, to remove the Bell telephones and put in the Stark. There were 53 signers to the petition to have the Bell phones removed by 9 o'clock of the morning of April 1. A motion was made and carried that if the Central Union Telephone Company failed to remove the phones by that hour, every physician would arm himself with a screw driver and take the phone down himself.

Jesse B. Green was found guilty of petit larceny by the jury in probate criminal court late Tuesday afternoon. The jury was out three hours before bringing in a verdict. Judge August sentenced Green to serve fifteen days in the workhouse and the costs, amounting to \$25.53. Green was convicted of stealing a pocketbook out of a basket carried by Mrs. E. Stewart, of Warner avenue.

Canton, March 17.—Attorneys C. C. Upham and Taylor & Stewart have filed a petition in circuit court entitled the State of Ohio on relation of Robert H. Day, prosecuting attorney, against I. J. Miller and six others. In the petition Robert H. Day says, as prosecuting attorney, he sues for the state in this behalf, and gives the court to understand that the Tuscarora Rubber Company is a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of Ohio and doing business in the village of Beach City; that its capital stock is \$25,000, divided into 500 shares at \$50 each, of which 149 are paid up. The relator says that a pretended annual meeting of the stockholders, held February 10, 1902, neither all nor a majority of the stockholders were represented. The relator further avers that at the pretended meeting the number of directors were increased from five to seven by pretended amendment to the constitution and by-laws and that the defendants were elected directors. The relator also says that an attempt was made to increase the capital stock from \$25,000 to \$30,000, and that the whole proceedings were irregular. The relator prays the advice and judgment of the court and due process of law against the several persons named as defendants in this behalf, and that the defendants be compelled to answer to the state of Ohio and show by what warrant they exercise the liberties, privileges and franchises, and that they be required to show by what warrant they are conducting and controlling the corporate powers, business and property of the company.

The Grand Army band of Canton, through its manager, Mr. Perry Van Horne, has secured an engagement to play for the annual reunion of the Confederacy, April 22 to 25 inclusive, in Dallas, Texas. The band will leave Canton, Saturday evening, April 19, arriving in Dallas Monday evening, play four days, and start for home Saturday morning, arriving in Canton Monday morning. The trip will be made via Chicago, St. Louis and down through the Indian Territory, the band traveling in a private Pullman sleeper.

MISS MAUDE GONNE.

France, where she has succeeded in stirring up the British embassy to such a pitch by her speeches that it protested to the French foreign office. At a public meeting held to advance the candidacy of Edward Archdeacon, who is of Irish descent and a Nationalist candidate for the French chamber of deputies, Miss Gonne denounced the parliamentary system both of France and England. She caused great excitement by saying that the Irish could put up a better fight against England than have even the Boers. She appealed to the ancient Irish-French families and asked them to join a Franco-Irish brigade.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

LORD ROBERTS' SUCCESSOR

King Edward's Brother to Become Head of the British Army.

Queen Victoria's long cherished wish that her son be made commander in chief of the British army is about to be fulfilled, although she was unable to bring it about during her lifetime. For some time there have been rumors that Lord Roberts wished to retire. Now it is announced that the rumor is correct and that the hero of Kandahar is to retire in April and that he will be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught, King Edward's only remaining brother.

When public sentiment demanded the retirement of the aged Duke of



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Cambridge, the late Queen Victoria was anxious that her son, the Duke of Connaught, should succeed to the command of the army. When her plans were defeated and the appointment of Lord Wolseley became necessary, she contented herself with the thought that at least her son could succeed Lord Wolseley. But Lord Roberts' capture of Cronje and the resulting wave of popular enthusiasm and the equally strong conviction that the war office must be reformed again defeated the queen's wishes, and Lord Roberts was made commander in chief.

But the abrupt removal of General Buller by Lord Roberts caused a revolution in feeling, and for the first time in his life the beloved "Bobs" heard hisses mingled with the cheers sent up in his honor whenever he appeared in public.

That was a bitter experience to a man so fond of popularity and is said to be one of the causes of his intention to resign. Another is his discovery that he is quite unable to cut the red tape that is found so tightly around the war office by its civilian force.

And so at last the Duke of Connaught is to have his long looked for chance. He is a clever, kindly and popular man, who has the reputation of being a really good soldier, quite aside from his royal prestige.

The duke's personality is thought to be great enough to overcome any popular feeling that a more brilliant, energetic and forceful man should be placed at the head of the army.

PATRIOTIC MAUDE GONNE.

Trying to Raise Army to Free Ireland From British Rule.

Miss Maude Gonne, the Irish Joan of Arc is a true daughter of the old land. She hopes eventually to lead an army against the hereditary foes of her country. At present she is in



France, where she has succeeded in stirring up the British embassy to such a pitch by her speeches that it protested to the French foreign office. At a public meeting held to advance the candidacy of Edward Archdeacon, who is of Irish descent and a Nationalist candidate for the French chamber of deputies, Miss Gonne denounced the parliamentary system both of France and England. She caused great excitement by saying that the Irish could put up a better fight against England than have even the Boers. She appealed to the ancient Irish-French families and asked them to join a Franco-Irish brigade.

More Than Delicate.

Guest From the City (dining with the Isolates)—Are you or delicate about having thirteen at the table?

Mr. Isolote of Lonelyville (gasping)—Delicate? Heavens, yes! If we invited more than two or three guests to dinner at one time, we'd lose our cook!

—Puck.

Last Words at the Farmhouse.

"Now, Hiram, don't look out the car window or shake hands with strangers."

"All right, Mehitable, an' don't you sign any contracts with book agents."

—Indianapolis News.

CHURCH COMMITTEE MAD.

Returned Unopened Letter of a Minister They Had Called.

Chicago, March 19.—The church committee of the Union Park Congregational church, of this city, yesterday returned, unopened, to Dr. W. T. McElveen, of Boston, a letter in which, personally, he declined the call to come to Chicago.

The committee was much chagrined at Dr. McElveen's reported action in announcing his decision to his Boston congregation before he told the committee.

Robert E. Jenkins, chairman of the committee, was in his office yesterday when a letter with a Boston postmark was handed in. The chairman saw the name of Dr. McElveen in the corner, and, without waiting to consult the other members of the committee, he inclosed the letter in another envelope and addressed it to the Boston pastor.

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, March 18.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 77¢ 78¢.
CORN—No. 2 shelled, 66½¢ 67¢;
No. 2 ear, 69¢ 70¢.

OATS—No. 2 white, 49½¢ 50¢; extra 3s, 48¢ 49¢; regular 3s, 47¢ 47½¢.
HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$14.00 14.50; No. 2, \$12.50 13.00; No. 1 clover, \$10.25 10.75; No. 1 clover mixed, \$10.50 11.00; No. 1 prairie, \$10.25 10.75; packing, \$9.00 10.00; No. 1 timothy, from wagon, loose, \$14.50 14.75.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 29¢ 30¢; creamery, 2½¢ 29¢; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 2½¢ 27¢; lower grades, 17¢ 18¢.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, September, 12½¢ 13¢; three-quarters, 11½¢ 12¢; New York state, September, full cream, 12½¢ 13¢; Wisconsin Swiss, 15¢ 15½¢; 20-lb Swiss, 15¢ 15½¢; 5-lb brick, 14¢ 14½¢; Limburger, 13¢ 13½¢.

EGGS—Fresh, 17¢ 17½¢; select, 17¢ 18¢.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, hens, 11¢ 12¢; broilers, 12¢ 14¢; roosters, 8¢ 9¢; dressed, 13¢ 14¢; turkeys, live, 13¢ 14¢; dressed, 18¢ 20¢; ducks, 14¢ 15¢; dressed, 18¢ 20¢; geese, dressed, 16¢ 17¢.

CATTLE—Choice, \$6.00 6.75; prime, \$6.25 6.40; good, \$5.50 5.90; tub butch'rs, \$5.00 5.50; fair, \$4.25 4.50; heifers, \$3.75 4.25; good fresh cows, and springers, \$4.50 6.00; common to fair fresh cows, \$2.50 6.00.

HOGS—Time heavies, \$4.00 6.25; best medium, \$6.75 6.75; heavy, Yorkers, \$6.75 6.00; light Yorkers, \$6.25 6.15; pigs, \$6.00 6.25; roughs, \$5.00 6.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Best wethers, \$5.50 5.50; good, \$5.20 5.50; mixed, \$4.50 5.20; culled and common, \$2.50 4.50; choice lambs, \$6.65 6.65; common to good, \$5.00 6.00; veal calves, \$7.50 8.00; heavy and thin, \$4.50 5.50.

Fine Farm Lands.

Wisconsin is noted for its fine crops, excellent markets, pure water and healthful climate.

You can buy a farm on easy terms in Wisconsin along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway for less than you can rent one for three years in any of the Eastern states. Now is the time to invest.

Address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill.

Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln.

An address by Joseph Choate, ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

ROOMS CROWDED EVERY VISIT.

Dr. Schram, The Eminent German Specialist.

Will be at the Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Tuesday, Mar. 25.

From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

SPECIALTIES—Diseases of the EYE, Ear, Nose, Throat and Stomach. Chronic Diseases require a searching diagnosis. Genital and Urinary Diseases cured by an entirely new method. Dr. Schram's examinations are similar to those given in the eastern and foreign hospitals where thousands of patients are seen every month, and where the doctor studied and learned his profession.

No matter what the cause may be his long, varied and eminently successful career as a specialist in this field enables him to more thoroughly treat these diseases than those whose knowledge is not the result of actual experience and scientific study.

The doctor has cured hundreds of cases of CATARRH, DEAFNESS and STOMACH DISEASES.

Consultation and Examination Free.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Jas. B. Smith, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 18th day of March, 1902.

HARVEY B. SMITH, Administrator.

TONSILINE CURES SORE THROAT.

Is safe and pleasant to take and quick and sure to cure. 25 and 50 cents. All Druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO., Canton, Ohio.

A Dangerous Habit.

People are given to the custom when having trouble with the eyes of calling upon some jeweler or party calling himself "Graduate Optician"—Glasses fitted scientifically," or, "he may go so far as to call himself "Eye Specialist," when in reality he is no more competent to fit glasses than is the party wanting them. Great harm may be done by using glasses not suitable for the eye, causing glaucoma, which always leads to blindness. Young people can, by means of their accommodation, adjust the eyes to any glasses, seeing with them quite well, until serious harm is done.

To properly examine the eye one must understand its anatomy, its physiology and its diseases; the nervous condition of the patient, the human system and its diseases. Latent trouble of the eye cannot be brought out and properly corrected by anyone, but an oculist who understands the system, as above stated. Did you ever hear of a case in which the "graduate optician" was not able to give glasses in a few minutes? An oculist may, however, require a number of examinations in difficult cases before he can be satisfied he is right. Then, I wonder whether it is right—whether it is lawful that one should be permitted to deceive the public into the belief that he has any knowledge of the eye, by flashing before the eyes of an unsuspecting and uninformed public such fake titles as "graduate optician."

Glasses are not only to enable people of defective sight to see better, but are used also for the relief of eye-strain and its evils—such as headache, neuralgia, nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, vomiting and fainting spells. Nervous prostration and many other nervous and reflex symptoms may be caused by eye-strain. Eye-strain may be caused by not wearing glasses, but it may also be caused by wearing improperly fitted glasses; and the chances are 99 pairs out of a 100 different glasses fitted by a so-called "graduate optician" or by any individual not a physician making the eye and its diseases a specialty, will do harm. This can be seen every day by the oculist.

Dr. Clouse Specialist

At the Conrad Each Tuesday,

9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Home Office 302 North Cleveland Ave.,

Corner Fourth St., Cant. n. O.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

Wheat, 80 82
Loose hay, per ton, \$9 00-10
Baled hay, 10 11
Straw, per ton, \$5 20 6 00
Oats, 65 68
Clover Seed, 5 00-5 50
Bean, 1 15
A middlings, 1 15
Salt, per barrel, \$ 1 00
Timothy Seed, 2 00-2 40
Rye, per bu., 60
Barley, 50
Flax seed, 1 50
Wool, 13 20

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel, 70 80
Apples, 90-1 10
Cabbage, doz., 40
White beans, 2 25

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.

Butter, 20-22
Eggs (fresh), 13
Live Spring Chickens, per lb., 07
Chickens, dressed per lb., 11
Turkeys, dressed, 12c; Live, 09

MEATS AND CHEESE.

Ham, 11
Shoulder, 08

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